The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,431—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th Aug
L. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. Alderton	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
L. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

[illegible]sengers and heavy baggage are carried on board [illegible] charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving [illegible] Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

[illegible]gh Railway Tickets to London, available for

[illegible]oa. I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„ II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,324	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
Rydal Hall	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	20th Sept.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	4 0	„	4th Oct.
Merton Hall	J. Verrill	4,100	500	„	21st Oct.
Werneth Hall	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	„	28th Oct.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	„	18th Nov.
Rydal Hall	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	„	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible] Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. Qrts. Rs.	Per doz. Pts. Rs.
Pommery and Greno Extra Dry	58	30
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	49	26
Giesler's Finest Brand	48	26
Mum's Sweet	40	22
Swiss Extra Dry	32	18
Bumeller's do.	30	18
MOSELLES.		
Sparkling, Very Dry	36	20
„ Full Muscatel Flavour	33	18
HOCK.		
Sparkling, Very Dry	36	20
„ Sweet	33	18
BURGANDY.		
Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red	36	20
CLARET.		
Sparkling, Finest Quality, Red	27	15
HOCKS, STILL.		
Erbach	17	9-8
Lubenhamie	18	10
Nerestiner	20	12
Nerestiner (Pearl)	24	13
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	24	14
BURGUNDIES, STILL.		
Chambertin, First Quality	27	15
Pommard „ „	22	12
Chablis „ „	22	12
Beaune „ „	22	12
Macon „ „	22	12
Grave „ „	18	10

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 13th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES IN SILVER PENCIL CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IS a blend of the FINEST WHISKIES that Scotland produces.

Cash per doz. Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled
WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen	Qts.	Cash Rs.	5-12
Do.	Imperial Pints...	„	5-0
Do.	Pints	„	3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
Suqezers' with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
„ „	„ doz. packs	19 0	21 0
„ „ gilt edged	„ pack	2 0	2 4
„ „ „	„ doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., Sole Agents of
HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

Poona Agents :—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

TO hand by last mail "VIEW of HARBOUR of ALEXANDRIA, PLAN of ALEXANDRIA, and MAP of SUEZ CANAL, with copious and interesting descriptive notes." Price, Re. 1 each. Also Map of Canal with same notes separately 8 annas each. Apply to

Wm. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1882, at 6 o'clock p.m., Bombay time.

A. A. CONROY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th July, 1882.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

NO APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the PATRIOTIC FUND which may be received after the 15th September, 1882, will be considered.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD,
Honorary Secretary.

Simla, 4th August, 1882.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(Successors to Collett & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Established, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, Breach Candy Road
BOMBAY

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 ft. long and 7ft. 4 in. in diameter, with double flues and mountings complete, by Benjamin Hicks.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by Chaplin.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by Parr Curtis.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. French Bur Stones by Clayton and Shuttleworth.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
One pair of Nasmyth patent high and low pressure HORIZONTAL ENGINES, 45 H.P., four cylinders, 20 inch dia. 24 in. stroke, complete with Pumps.
One NASMYTH COTTON PRESS with two 11 inch dia. rams complete.
About 25 tons of ENGLISH POCKET PIPES, 20 inch dia.
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.

For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

GLASS AND CROCKERY-WARE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading Manufacturers in England, IN THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply Goods at a much lower rate than those charged by Dealers, who incur heavy Agency charges, eventually levied from the Consumer.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASS-WARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half sets for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

		Full sets for 12.	Half sets for 6. Cash Prices
No. 1, Pattern	Plain straw stem	Rs. 115	Rs. 52
2, „	Richly etched circles	„ 160	„ 72
3, „	Cut and engraved stars	„ 158	„ 71
4, „	Cut dead single key	„ 158	„ 71
6, „	Cut and etched loops and balls	„ 194	„ 87
7, „	Cut dead lines, diamonds and stars	„ 240	„ 112

Plain cut facet and many other patterns ; and single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafon, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

The CHINA and STONE WARES are purchased direct from the leading STAFFORDSHIRE AND FRENCH POTTERIES. The Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser ; so that customers may replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time, with the same pattern as originally purchased.

STONE-WARE DINNER SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 per set.

CHINA AND MAJOLICA DESSERT SERVICES in a variety of handsome styles.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, with Blue, Green, Maroon, and Gilt lines or elegantly painted, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 per set.

TOILET AND CHAMBER SERVICES.

Illustrated priced Lists free on application

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CELLULOID
WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING.

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN
FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.
Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 24 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS,
SHEETS, PILLOWS, ETC.

FOR RAIL, DAK OR GENERAL USE.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

	Rs. as.
Whitney Rugs, long and wide	16 0
Austrian Rugs, soft, light and durable, in a variety of Cheerful Colours	28 0
Sealskin, Double Rugs	17 0
The Traveller's Rug, with Air Pillow in corner, from	25 0
Lamb Skin Rugs, a light and beautiful article, soft and warm, a most suitable Ladies' Rug	36 0
The Celebrated Sandringham Carriage Rug	36 0
Scotch Mauds, plain mixtures	26 0
Fancy Checks, in a variety of colours, the best goods obtainable	30 0 35 0 40 0

BLANKETS.

	Rs. as.	
Real Whitney, made from the finest Wool	25 0	per pair.
Extra Large, Superior quality	33 0	
Fine Scarlet, Fast Dye	24 0	
Extra Large „	32 6	
Out Blankets	9 8	

SHEETS.

WASHED AND HEMMED, READY FOR USE.

	Inches wide		Rs. a s
Horrocks's Best Twilled Cotton, very durable	72	per pair	9 8
	90	„	11 8
Pillow Cases		each	1 4
Toilet Covers, fine Marcella, fringed Ends		Re. 1 4	1 8 1 12

PILLOWS.

	Rs. as.
Best English Horse Hair	7 0
„ „ Feather, thoroughly cleared	7 0

13, Rampart Row. HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. The Travellers' Kit House.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated Campaign Watches, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

LATEST TESTIMONIALS
ON
MAJU AND CO.'S TEAS.

THE PRESIDENT, MESS COMMITTEE, 5th Native Light Infantry, has much pleasu[illegible] in testifying to the excellent quality of the Tea supplied to the Mess by Messrs. Maju & C[illegible] of Bombay. Deesa, 19th June, 1882.

FROM SURGEON-MAJOR S. O'B. BANKS, F.R.C.S., I. M. D.
"Dear Sir,—I consider your Tea excellent.—Ahmedabad, 22nd June, 1882."

FROM A POLITICAL OF THE B. S. C.
"I have dealt with Messrs. MAJU & Co. for two years. The Tea with which they have supplied me has always been of a very good quality and superior to any that I have obtained from other Dealers in India.—25th June, 1882."

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the very superior quality of the TEAS supplied me by Messrs. MAJU & Co., during the three years I have dealt with them, and now with pleasure recommend any one requiring good Tea and at moderate rates to go to MAJU & Co.

"C. LA TOUCHE, Colonel,
"Commanding Poona Horse.

"Camp Sirur, 20th July, 1882."

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NONE GENUINE without our TRADE MARK on two sides of the PACKETS.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING SEASON 1882 TO HAND.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the stores depots, Byculla and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, after which hour no Tender will be received. A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompay each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th August, 1882.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! ! SEEDS ! ! !

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each ; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

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FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin	Powder	in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
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Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
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Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on the 19th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1882.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. E. Gostling and H. W. Payne in place of Messrs. H. A. Hormusjee and J. W. Scott respectively ; the former having resigned his seat and the latter being absent for a considerable time in England, through illness, the Board having no intimation of his returning to Bombay.
4th.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
6th.—The Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th instant to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 7th August, 1882.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld.
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THE CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to remove their cases from the Prince's Dock without delay, as they remain on the quay at their risk and expense.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1882.

NOW READY.
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DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW REPORTS, and LAW REPORTS INDIAN APPEALS, Vol. II. up to December, 1881, including the cases reported in Vol. 1 to 8, inclusive of the Calcutta Law Reports, by R. M. A. Branson, Barrister-at-Law.

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Booksellers,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of September next is APPOINTED for a FURTHER HEARING in the matters of the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents for the purpose of declaring a first dividend. Dated this 9th day of August, 1882.

Re MAHOMED FAZUL..........................of 45 per cent.
Re BALWANTRAO BHASKER JOSI ..of 1½ per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 10th day of August, 1882.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the PANDHARPUR MUNICIPALITY. He should be a man of good character, of active habits, and of superior intelligence. It is also essential that he should have practical knowledge of engineering, as he will have to look after the water works and the construction and repair of buildings and roads. He must also have experience of Municipal Management and knowledge of accounts. His salary will be Rs. 130 per mensem. Apply to the Collector and President Municipalities, Sholapur District. Applications should be accompanied by testimonials either in original or copies.

G. WADDINGTON,
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Sholapur Collector's Office, 10th August, 1882.

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Brown's Troches	0 10
Clarke's Pectorine	0 12
Dusart Syrup	1 8
Fayard's Paper	0 10
Mexican Hair Renewer........................	1 10
Kay's Essence of Linseed........................	0 12
Kepler's Malt Extract and Preparation	1 10
Lalor's Phosphodyne	2 4
Lalor's Ointment	0 12
Lockyer's Hair Restorer	1 0
Maltine and Preparation........................	1 12
Oldridges Balm of Columbia	1 10
Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic	3 0
Do. Podaphillin and Taraxacum	1 12
Rowland's Kalydor........................	2 8
Do. Maccasar Oil	1 10
Neaves Food for Infants	0 10

&c., &c., &c.,

B. S. MADON & Co.,
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NOTICE is hereby given that DEWJEE MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from DINSHAJEE FRAMJEE WADIA the undermentioned PROPERTY. [illegible] persons having any claim thereto by way of inherit[illegible], gift, mortgage or otherwise are required to make [illegible] known in writing to the undersigned at their [illegible] street, Fort, within 14 days from this day; [illegible] will be completed without reference [illegible] the same, if any, will be considered [illegible]

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DES[illegible]
WORKS [illegible]
DEODO[illegible]

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To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & [illegible] & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMS[illegible] TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.
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SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
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OF
PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.
This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.
This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.
This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.
A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

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EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.
This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergymen, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.
Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical [illegible]fession and the Public against several imitations of [illegible] well known preparations. Some of these imitations [illegible]de with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly [illegible]s, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine [illegible] Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade [illegible] signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only [illegible]orized agents,
[illegible]s. TREACHER & Co., Bombay,
MADON & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
Petition for Probate of the Will of NAROTAMDAS MADHAVDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS, BHUGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, the sons, and PUTLIVAHU, the widow of the deceased, three of the Executors named in the Will ....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioners have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction for a GRANT to them of PROBATE (throughout the whole of British India) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased, reserving the right of VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDAS, the other executor therein named to come in, and apply for the same. ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated at Bombay this 12th day of August, 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petititioners' Attorney.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are fitted in every style suited to the taste or requirements of purchasers, and can be used by Hand or Treadle at will, while it embodies all the latest improvements and is so simple that a child can work it.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

A PAIR of useful old MARES FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY; go in single or double harness.

WANTED, one or two AUSTRALIAN BARMAIDS: none other need apply. G. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN ORGAN, new stock, 12 stops, Rs. 275; 14 stops, Rs. 300; 16 stops (Smith's "Queen Anne" style), Rs. 450. Send for catalogue. W. J. GLADWIN, 20, Mazagon Road, Bombay.

HUNYADI JANOS, Vichy, Pullna, and Friedrichshall waters, at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

THE EASY INTERPRETER, a maunal of English Idioms lucidly explained, can be had for Rs. 2 a copy from Mr. N. F. Tamboli, of the Bombay Proprietary School.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY, a Grey Arab HORSE, very good across country, first rate pig-sticker, and has been ridden on parade, the property of an officer.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street, Tailors and Outfitters. Suits Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15 to 28, material all wool.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Keith, Prowse and Co.'s brand new, unpacked, can be seen at our Office. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand in splendid condition. Rs. 18 per case of 6 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY PRESENS, such as ROCKING HORSES of sizes, and many other fancy goods.—BARTON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pilsner BEER in qts. at Rs. 5-12, pts. Rs. 3-8 per doz.; St. Pauli Beer in qts. at Rs. 6-4, pts. Rs. 4 per doz. Apply to SIGG-SULZER & Co.

SOCKS for TROOPS, POLICE and for wear, generally with ammunition and shooting boots, strongly recommended. Apply for samples to Wm. WATSON and Co., Army Agents, Bombay.

THE American Steam Laundry Co.—Private Washing undertaken at following rates per month:—Bachelors Rs. 5. Married couples without family, Rs. 12; with family Rs. 3 extra per member. Perfect cleanliness and no destruction to clothes guaranteed; collection and delivery by Co.'s own vans.

MRS. HAINSWORTH, Diplomaëd Midwife and Monthly Nurse, from the City of London Lying-in Hospital, nursed twice at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay.—CERTIFICATE.—"I have much pleasure in recommending Mrs. Hainsworth as a thoroughly efficient and careful nurse. She attended me without a doctor; and took the greatest care of me, as of the baby. She spares herself no trouble, and is a most pleasant and cheerful person in the house. July 30, 1882." The lady's name, certificate and reference on application. Address, Byculla Cottages, Byculla.

[illegible]BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA [illegible]EE, WINES & SPIRITS, &c. PEARSE'S [illegible] Rampart Row.

[illegible] AUCTION.

[illegible]CRISTNAJEE & CO.

[illegible] VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, [illegible] elegant gilt-frames, by the [illegible]rve.
[illegible]AY, the 12th August, Messrs. [illegible] & Co. are instructed to sell by [illegible] auction-room, at 1 p.m., the re[illegible]s, &c., comprising the following [illegible] Butterfly, Christ's Agony, Morn[illegible] Boy and Girl, Intoxicated, Duke [illegible]any, Johnny's First Ride, Teazing [illegible]ower-girls, The Reprobation, Lady [illegible]s, When shall our Knot be tied, The [illegible] Revenge, War, The Playful Kittens, [illegible]gs, Midsummer Holidays, Summer, [illegible]ri at the Well, St. Patrick's Day, [illegible]hip, The Proposal, The Dutch Coast, The Poacher, The Last Load, The [illegible]he Smelling Bottle, Caught in the Act, [illegible], Master not at Home, Stag Hunt, and [illegible]eographs and papermache mirrors, &c.,
[illegible]s are ready, and the paintings are now on [illegible]

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bom[illegible] August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of best platedware, consisting of curry dishes, dish covers, pickle stands, tumbler covers, wine glass covers, candlesticks, &c., &c., the property of Officer's Mess 11th Regt.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome chesnut Arab horse, goes very fast in carriage, 6 years old, was lately the property of the late Mr. H. Cormack.

1 first-class victoria-phaeton, with all the recent improvements, lamps, poles and shafts complete, with additional covers for monsoon months.

1 handsome small pony dog-cart with a grey Arab pony and set of brass mounted harness.

1 handsome chestnut pony.

1 Ghir cow in milk in calf, with calf at heel, gives six seers of milk when in full milk.

1 heifer calf 2 years old.

1 handsome strong bamboo cart with a handsome Arab horse and harness.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow No. 148, lately in the occupation of D. Macfadyen, Esq., the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, pistols, daggers, large handsome shields, 4 by 1 light Tucker's hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the same comprises rich plain thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as ice-pitcher, bread-basket, sugar and tea stand, breakfast companions, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome elaborately and elegantly carved solid blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining-table in 5 pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, dumb waiter, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, low and drawing-room chairs, half-backed couches, centre ottoman, teapoys, a solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte (in good order) by John Broadwood & Sons, canterbury, rich Brussels carpets, one and four-lights hanging kerosine argand lamps by Tucker & Sons, very rich table ornaments, China jars, first-rate engravings and cromo-lithographs, handsome shields with spears, stag and bison's horns, daggers, iron white painted four-post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, lady's toilet tables and toilet glasses, bed-room light chairs, camp-cots, gownstand, towel-horses, bathing-tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c., a collection of choice and rare-plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light double-seated miniature brougham by "W. King & Co." of Long Acre.

The property of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq.

1 cow with calf, giving 6 seers of milk.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of grain and cotton sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Waree Bunder.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of grain, piece-goods, cotton sweepings, waste papers &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at Upper Duncan-road, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. John Treacher, a very valuable landed property and upper-storied house. The description of the property in the title deeds is as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Duncan-road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2107, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38 and 39, subject to the payment of rent to Government of India, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 670 square yards, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Furdoonjee Dorabjee Dustoor, on or towards the south by the house of Khudezabibi, wife of Mulluckchand, on or towards the east by Duncan-road, on or towards the west by vacant ground, the property of Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD and BOEVEY, solicitors, Rampart-row.

Auction Sale of choice and rare plants at "Westfield," Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at "Westfield," Breach Candy, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of very rare and choice ferns, also crotons, begonias, pacíverea, cinnamonum, maranta, rotundifolium, versi-color, evansiana, Disraeli, aracaria, and other flowering shrubs, the property of the Hon'ble Justice MELVILL.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO,
Bombay, 12th August, 1882.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 9,60,000.

Divided into 38,400 Shares of Rs. 25 each.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, London, guarantee for the period of five years a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum upon the first issue of 19,200 Shares to be allotted in Bombay.

A Deposit of Rs. 5 per share will be payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 10 per share on the 15th September 1882.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and of the balance payable on the 15th September.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. M. MACAULAY, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Member of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Bombay Ice Company, Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Member of the Corporation, Justice of the Peace.

J. JEFFERSON, Esq., Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, Solicitor, High Court.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq., Member of the Bombay Port Trust.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Member of the Corporation and Town Council, Chairman of the Jewraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., Director the Standard Life Assurance Company.

Major CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, London, and Director of the Indian and Oriental Electric Storage Works Company, London.

CLEMENT D. LEGGATT, Esq., Agent and Attorney of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London (representing Vendors), and General Manager in India and Ceylon.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.
Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co.

AUDITORS.
Mr. JEHANGIR GOOSTADJI.

OFFICES.
Elphinstone Buildings, Bombay.

1. This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London—

a. Their Telephone Exchanges now working in Bombay and Kurrachee and all the machinery, apparatus, appliances, plant and good-will appertaining thereto respectively, and also machinery, apparatus and appliances sufficient for the requirements of 150 additional subscribers.

b. An assignment of the exclusive right to use the Patents of which they are now possessed in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Hyderabad, Deccan, with power to assign to Native States, and an assignment also of the Government and Municipal Licenses enabling them to exercise such rights, in the town and harbour of Bombay and at Kurrachee.

The Licenses for the town and harbour of Bombay and the town and harbour of Kurrachee are granted by the Government of India for periods of 31 years from the years 1881 and 1882 respectively.

2. The object of the Company is to carry on the business so acquired and to extend the same to all or any parts of the said Presidency, and as may be deemed expedient for the interests of the Company.

3. The price to be paid to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, for the acquisition of their business patent rights and Government Licenses, apparatus, plant, and good-will is Rs. 7,20,000.

4. Half of this sum is to be paid in cash and the other half in fully paid-up shares of this Company to the number of 14,400.

5. The first issue of shares (to be called A shares) will be made to the number of 19,200. Upon all these shares the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, will guarantee a dividend for the first five years at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

6. This guarantee will not extend to the remaining 4,800 shares (to be called B shares) and the same will not be issued at present, but will be held in reserve by the Company, it being calculated that the subscriptions for the A guaranteed shares will, after payment in cash of half the purchase money to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, provide ample capital for the working of the Company.

7. During the continuance of the period of the abovementioned guarantee, the net annual profits of the Company shall be available in each year as follows:—

1. Towards payment in the first instance of the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. to the holders of the guaranteed A shares.
2. Towards repayment in the next instance to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of the amount which may have been paid by them under their guarantee to meet any deficiency that may have arisen during any preceding year.
3. And next towards payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the 14,400 Vendors' shares.
4. The surplus of such profits, after the above claims have been discharged, to be available for division equally between all the shareholders of the Company.

8. After the expiration of the period of guarantee of 8 per cent. for five years, the net profits will be divided equally between *all* the shareholders for the time being of the Company.

9. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gross receipts is payable to the Government of India under their License. The Governor-General of India reserves to himself power to purchase the business of the Company in manner mentioned in the License at a price to be fixed by arbitration (in case of difference).

10. The Vendors will assign to this Company an agreement, dated the 28th November 1881, with the Municipality of Bombay, which enables the Vendors to erect lines of Telephone in, over or through the public streets of Bombay, also an agreement, dated 24th January, 1882, with Messrs. Fraser and Miller, to supply iron brackets on favorable terms; also a lease of office premises, dated 30th November, 1881, and made between Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and the Vendors. The only other agreements are two agreements between the Secretaries and Vendors respectively, one agreement being embodied in two letters dated respectively the 3rd August, 1882, and the other agreement being dated 8th August, 1882; and also an agreement dated the 10th August, 1881, between the Vendors and C. D. Leggatt, Esq.

11. Under an arrangement recently made with the Municipality, a Telephone Exchange is to be erected to connect the Municipal Offices with all Fire and Police stations in Bombay.

12. The patent rights restricted to the Bombay Presidency, to be assigned to the Company by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, are those known as the Bell, Edison and Gower-Bell Patents.

The title of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, to such rights and to all the premises to be assigned or made over by them to this Company is to be taken as satisfactory.

13. The Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, will bear the expenses of forming this Company down to allotment of shares.

14. The operations to be carried out by the Company in Bombay, under, or in relation to, the authority of the License, granted by the Viceroy of India in Council, will include the following:—

a. The establishment of District Exchanges, for the purpose of connecting subscribers with each other in each District of Bombay.

b. The establishment, under special Government Licenses, of private lines of Telephone, thus affording direct and instant communication independently of that through the Central, or any District Exchange.

c. The establishment of Open Exchanges in addition to those which already are being established at Colaba and at the Prince's Dock.

d. The obtaining from the Government of India Telephone Licenses (in terms similar to those already granted,) for any cities and towns within the Presidency of Bombay.

e. The sale of instruments, apparatus, and meterials to any Company, Corporation, or persons, in any city or town in the Bombay Presidency.

f. The construction and maintenance, at a fixed annual rent, or upon such terms as may be deemed expedient, of lines of Telephone, under Licenses to be obtained from the Government of India, in any cities or towns in the Bombay Presidency.

g. The sale or lease of all or any of the patent rights acquired from the Vendors, to any Company, Corporation or persons in the Bombay Presidency, or to any Native States or Native Potentates.

15. Licenses for any of the towns, cities, or districts of the Bombay Presidency will, in all cases, when required, be applied for by this Company. The Government of India have informed the Vendors that they are prepared to grant such Licenses when applied for.

16. As regards the existing business to be at once taken over by the Company, it may be stated that the first Bombay Exchange was opened on the 1st of February last.

There are nearly 100 subscribers to the Exchanges, all of whom will be in connection so soon as the Police and Municipal lines are completed, besides which Open Exchanges are about to be established at the Piece-goods Bazaar, the Copper Bazaar, Mâlabar Hill and other points.

The estimated earnings of each Open Exchange is taken at Rs. 10 per diem, which estimate is believed to be a most moderate one, and, judging by experience obtained in other countries, it is thought that from this source alone an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum may be safely reckoned on. The Company is prepared to connect all vessels in Dock with their respective Agents at a fixed charge of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per vessel for each visit to the port, and from this source an annual income of Rs. 5,000 may be expected.

From Subscribers and from Open Exchanges and from Ship connection, a gross income of Rs. 50,000 per annum is anticipated.

It is believed that an addition of 150 Subscribers to the present list may be counted upon within a comparatively short time, and this addition should be sufficient to insure a return of 8 per cent. upon the whole of the Capital of the Company with payment of all expenses. An additional source of profit will be derived from the disposal of the patent rights of the Company in other cities and towns in the Presidency of Bombay.

In London at the end of the first year subscribers numbered about sixty including several free connections, such as those of the Directors, Bankers, and Accountants of the Company.

By the end of the second year, the value of Telephonic communication, and the mode of using it, having become more widely known, the number of Subscribers had increased *fourfold*, and at the present time the subscribers number some 2,000. The business of the London Company (The United Telephone Company, who work with the Edison-Bell and Gower-Bell patents), continues to increase rapidly, and, as is well known, is of a very remunerative and valuable character.

17. All plant, materials and apparatus, which may hereafter be required by this Company, in addition to that to be assigned to the Company, will be supplied to them by the Oriental Telephone Company, London, on equitable terms. The services of a skilled and competent staff, sufficient for the present operations of the Company in Bombay, are all ready to hand.

18. The results already obtained by working the Telephone in Bombay, the results obtained by its working elsewhere, the rapidly increasing business and importance of this port, the extent and activity of commerce in Bombay, and the size and wealth of its population, in the Directors' opinion, justify the brightest anticipations regarding the prospects of this Company.

19. As to the success of the Telephone elsewhere, it may be mentioned that the share capital of the United Telephone Company is £500,000, of which £400,000 is issued in £5 shares. Ten per cent. was divided amongst the shareholders in the first year of the Company's existence, and the £5 shares have now a value of £15 each, equivalent to a 200 per cent. premium.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, established in 1878 (an off-shoot of the United Telephone Company's) has a capital of £250,000. The present market value of its £1 shares is about £1-17 per share.

In Manchester and Liverpool there are numerous Telephone Exchanges, and Telephonic communication is established between the two cities, distant upwards of 40 miles from each other.

In all the large business towns of England, the Telephone has been established with success.

To instance the value put upon the Telephone Patent Rights, the Lancashire and Cheshire Company paid for the acquisition of their patent rights (their exercise being limited to those two counties) the sum of £110,000.

The National Telephone Company paid close upon £480,000 in cash and shares. The Consolidated Telephone Construction and Maintenance Company paid Mr. Gower and his associates for the sole right to manufacture his instruments, and for the good-will £137,000 in cash and shares. The above instances could be multiplied indefinitely.

On the Continent of Europe, every town of commercial importance has a Telephone Exchange. In Paris, there are upwards of 1,000 subscribers to the Central Exchange, and a large number of Subsidiary Exchanges. In Belgium the Telephone is extensively used: in Antwerp alone, a town of about 130,000 inhabitants, there are 800 subscribers. In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Russia, the Telephone enterprise is making rapid strides.

In America, where the Telephone was invented, almost every town of any pretension has a Telephone Exchange. The American Bell Telephone Company, the first Telephone Company established (in the year 1878) with a present capital of £1,200,000, pays dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on its total capital, AND AS ONLY £300,000 HAVE BEEN PAID UP, THE DIVIDEND IS EQUAL TO 28 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. This net annual revenue amounts to £120,000 sterling, and is derived in great part from royalties on instruments let to Subsidiary Companies. In America, the use of the Telephone is by no means confined to commercial affairs, but is very extensively used in, and between private houses, and for all ordinary social purposes.

The Telephone is as yet hardly out of its infancy, but experience has already proved its extraordinary and helpful influence in almost every relation of life, and it seems safe to predict that as the Telephone is developed, that influence will be increased to an immeasurable extent.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS OF APPLICATION can be obtained from the COMPANIES' OFFICES or from the office of Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co., or the Office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, the Solicitors of the Company, where all the agreements abovementioned and the Government Licenses may be seen.

Dated 10th August, 1882.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,

Sole Proprietors in the East of the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, and Gower-Bell.

CAPITAL, £300,000.

CHAIRMAN.

JOHN PENDER, Esq., M.P., Chairman Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, 18, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W.

DIRECTORS.

Sir ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.
Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New Zealand, 135, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Professor THOMAS ALVA EDISON.
Hon'ble GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Deputy Chrirman of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited; and a Director of the American Bell Telephone Company, 36, Coleman Street, E.C.
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Esq., late Fiscal Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, 133, Cromwell Road, S.W.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.
PATRICK CARNEGY, Esq., C.I.E., late Commissioner Land Revenue, Oude, India, Ellery Court, Upper Norwood.
Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Consulting Electrician and *ex-officio* Member of the Board of Directors.
Professor ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.
WILLIAM W. CARGILL, Esq., late Director of Railways and Telegraphs in Japan, Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, London.
Colonel GOURAUD, a Director of the United Telephone Company, Limited, The Woodlands, Benlah Hill, Surrey.

SECRETARY: W. G. HALL, Esq.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

No.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

(To be retained by the Bankers or Secretaries and Agents.*)

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to your Bankers (the Bombay Bank) the sum of____________________, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share, I request that you will allot me____________________Shares of Rs. 25 each in your Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and I agree to make the further payments thereon (as hereunder noted), and I request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

*Signature*____________________
*Name (in full)*____________________
*Address (in full)*____________________
*Profession or Business*____________________
*Date*____________________1882.

These particulars must be written legibly.

This Form should be sent intact to the Bankers or Secretaries and Agents.

The Rs. 25 per Share are payable—Rs. 5 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and Rs. 10 on the 15th September, 1882.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.—(*Continued*).

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

No.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.
(To be returned to the Applicant.)

RECEIVED the____________________day of____________________1882, on account of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, from____________________
the sum of Rs.____________________being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on application for____________________Shares of Rs. 25 each.

For____________________
Rs. : :

FOR THE BANK OF BOMBAY,
____
Accountant.

* The Bankers of the Company are THE BOMBAY BANK. The Secretaries and Agents are Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	
Silks Black	...from 2 4	per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8	each.
Ditto Colored	... „ 2 11	„	Ditto Ball	„ 9 0	„
Satins all shades ...	... „ 1 9	„	Underlinen in Great Varieties.		
Velvets	... „ 2 0	„	Flowers Ditto ..		
Velveteens colored ...	... „ 1 8	„	Feathers Ditto ...		
Ditto Black... ...	... „ 1 8	„	Fans Ditto ...		
Sateens all Shades ...	... „ 0 8	„	Ribbons in all shades and widths		
Grenadines	... „ 0 5	„	Handkerchiefs... ...	...from 1 8	dozen.
Alpacas	... „ 0 6	„	Gloves Kid white and colored...	„ 1 4	per pair.
Serges Blue	... „ 1 2	„	„ „ Black and colored	„ 1 8	„
Muslins white and fancy,	... „ 0 4½	„	„ Silk Black	„ 0 15	„
Lawns	.. „ 0 2½	„	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons...	„ 1 6	„
Merinos all Shades ...	... „ 1 6	„	„ „ „ 3 Buttons...	„ 1 12	„
„ Black ...	... „ 0 13½	„	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	„ 0 8	„
Pompadours, fast colours	... „ 0 5	„	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12	dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	... „ 0 6	„	Linen Cuffs	„ 4 2	„
Nets all colors	... „ 0 6	„	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„ 5 8	each.
Frillings	... „ 0 1½	„	Ditto untrimmed	„ 0 12	„
Cash's Frillings all widths	...		Hats Riding	„ 5 12	each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14	„	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Ld., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone C[illegible], BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents [illegible]

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE ...	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1881..........................£300,690
„ 1880..........................£333,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL............ „	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............ „	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .... „	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL............ „	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL .... „	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............ „	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	„ 35 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)..................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)..................	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 16 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	..
Les Canons	„ 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	
Cru de Barreyre........................	„ 18 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 28 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac............	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 21 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star..........	„ 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars........	„ 30	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	„ 32	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)..........................	„ [illegible]	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)..........................	„ 31 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz pints.
ST. PAULI BEER......................	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE..	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
IND COOPE & Co.'s BITTER BEER	„ 5 0	„ ..
MUNICH EXPORT BEER..........	„ 6 8	„ ...
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth......................	Rs. 18 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest).......	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	„ 15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles..	„ 14 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 22nd May 1882.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws [illegible] govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and [illegible] careful application of the fine properties of well-selec[illegible] Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with [illegible] delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE. for Afteroon use.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality..................	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes..........	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 0d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

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THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Continued from the Bombay Gazette of July 29.)

IV.—Number of Fortunate men in the whole Competition Service.

THERE are at present 781 Competition Civilians in the Service. These may be divided into three classes, viz.—I. The Fortunate who draw more than Rs. 120 a month for every year of service. II. The Average who draw from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120. III. The Unfortunate who draw less than Rs. 90. We at present have to deal only with the first class, *i. e.*, those who draw more than Rs. 120 a month for every year of service. There are 93 of these, and they may again be sub-divided into the following grades :—

		Rs.	No.
I.	Extraordinarily Fortunate who draw above	180	6
II.	Very Fortunate ,, ,, ,,	150	19
III.	Decidedly Fortunate ,, ,, ,,	130	26
IV.	Fortunate ,, ,, ,,	120	42
	Total ...		93

The two following tables show the name, province, pay, figure of merit, year and appointment of these 93 Fortunate Civilians. The first table is arranged year by year from 1856, the first year of competition, down to 1873, the latest year which is any criterion of success. The second table is arranged in the order of merit or success according to the figure of merit of each civilian (determined in the above way), and is divided into the four classes mentioned above.

Table I. of all Competition Civilians drawing more than Rs. 120 a month for each year of service, arranged according to years.

Number.	Names.	Province.	Pay.	Figure.	Remarks.
1856, 20 appointments, 26 years, 3120 standard.					
1	H. J. Reynolds	B	4,000	154	
2	J. D. Sandford	I	3,966	153	
3	Sir C. U. Aitchison, K. C. S. I.	P	8,333	323	
4	J. B. Peile, C. S. I.	Bo.	3,125	121	
5	W. B. Jones	I	4,000	154	
6	Hon. R. West	Bo.	3,750	144	
1857, 20 appointments, 25 years, 3000 standard.					
1	I. C. A. Elliott	I	4,166	166	
1858, 12 appointments, 24 years, 2880 standard.					
1	J. Monro	B.	2,916	122	
2	D. G. Barkley	P.	3,500	146	
3	W. Dutholt	W.	3,000	125	
4	C. H. T. Crosthwaite	CP.	4,000	166	
5	J. W. Smyth	P.	3,500	146	
1859, 20 appointments, 23 years, 2760 standard.					
1	D. Fitzpatrick	I.	3,500	152	
2	Hon. W. Tyrrell	W.	3,600	157	
1860, 32 appointments, 22 years, 2640 standard.					
1	J. R. Reid	W.	2,850	130	
2	Sir L. H. Griffin, K. C. S. I.	I.	4,000	182	
3	Hon. C. D. Field	B.	4,166	189	
4	H. L. Harrison	B.	3,200	145	
5	T. T. Allen	B.	2,700	123	
6	W. Wilson	M.	2,936	133	
1861, 68 appointments, 21 years, 2520 standard.					
1	Hon. J. O'Kinealy	B.	3,600	171	
2	E. C. Buck	I.	3,500	166	
1862, 61 appointments, 20 years, 2400 standard.					
1	W. W. Hunter	I	3,333	166	
2	J. Westland	I	3,500	175	
3	A. Mackenzie	I	3,500	175	
4	G. E. Porter	B	2,500	125	
5	F. W. J. Rees	B	2,500	125	
6	R. M. Towers	B	2,500	125	
7	E. F. Atkinson	I	2,750	138	
8	C. E. R. Girdlestone	I	2,500	125	
9	T. W. Rawlins	I	2,500	125	
10	A. C. Tupp	I	2,750	138	
11	J. R. Naylor	Bo.	2,500	125	
1863, 91 appointments, 19 years, 2280 standard.					
1	F. W. R. Cowley	B	2,500	132	
2	W. H. Grimley	B	2,300	121	
3	D. M. Barbour	I	3,500	184	
4	R. J. Crosthwaite	CP.	2,721	143	
5	W. M. Young	P	2,500	132	
6	M. H. Scott	Bo.	2,325	122	
7	A. C. Watt	Bo.	2,325	122	
8	A. J. Stuart	M	2,333	123	
9	H. E. Stokes	M	2,333	123	
10	H. W. Bliss	M	2,400	126	
11	J. C. Hughesdon	M	2,333	123	
12	J. F. Smith	M	2,333	123	
13	W. H. Glenny	M	2,333	123	
14	J. Kelsall	M	2,333	123	
15	J. Wallace	M	2,333	123	
16	C. S. Crole	M	2,333	123	
17	S. T. McCarthy	M	2,333	123	
18	H. St. A. Goodrich	M	2,333	123	
19	H. Wigram	M	2,333	123	
20	G. A. Parker	M	2,333	123	
21	F. H. Wilkinson	M	2,333	123	
1864, 52 appointments, 18 years, 2160 standard.					
1	J. W. Neill	CP.	2,500	139	
2	F. Venning	CP.	2,500	139	
3	G. J. S. Hodgkinson	BB.	2,444	136	
4	S. N. Tagore	Bo.	2,265	126	
5	J. Jardine	Bo.	2,800	155	
6	C. G. Blathwayt	Bo.	2,265	126	
	J. Nugent	Bo.	2,383	133	
	H. G. Turner	M.	2,200	122	
1865, 36 appointments, 17 years, 2040 standard.					
1	A. D. Carey	Bo.	2,300	135	
1866, 0 appointments 16 years, 1920 standard.					
1867, 45 appointments, 15 years, 1800 standard.					
1	T. Weir	M	1,900	127	
2	H. J. S. Cotton	B	2,500	166	
3	H. Luttman Johnson	B	1,833	122	
4	J. S. Mackintosh	W	2,000	133	
5	D. M. Smeaton	BB.	1,850	123	
6	C. L. B. Cumming	M	1,835	122	
7	L. Neill	CP.	2,111	140	
8	A. D. Pollen	Bo.	2,120	141	
9	F. E. Gibson	M	1,835	122	
1868, 39 appointments, 14 years, 1680 standard.					
1	J. Crawford	B	1,700	121	
2	T. J. C. Plowden	I	2,500	178	
3	J. A. Davies	M	1,822	130	
4	E. C. K. Ollivant	Bo.	2,500	178	
1869, 47 appointments, 13 years, 1560 standard.					
1	G. G. Dey	B	1,633	126	
2	E. J. Sinkinson	I	2,100	162	
3	E. McG. H. Fulton	Bo.	1,700	131	
4	T. H. Davies	Bo.	1,600	124	
1870, 41 appointments, 12 years, 1440 standard.					
1	G. D. Burgess	BB.	2,200	183	
2	C. P. L. Macaulay	B	3,166	264	
3	J. A. Bourdillon	B	1,500	125	
4	C. E. Buckland	B	1,500	125	
5	S. H. James	W	1,600	133	
6	F. A. H. Elliot	Bo.	1,800	150	
1871, 47 appointments, 11 years, 1320 standard.					
1	B. L. Gupta	B	1,586	144	
2	S. Jacob	I	1,866	170	
3	A. H. L. Fraser	CP.	1,733	157	
4	A. U. Fanshawe	I	1,500	136	
5	J. Pollen	Bo.	1,200	...	
1872, 40 appointments, 10 years, 1200 standard.					
1	F. F. Handley	B	1,333	133	
2	H. M. Durand, C. S. I.	I	1,500	150	
1873, 36 appointments, 9 years, 1080 standard.					
1	E. R. Henry	B	1,300	144	

Table II. of all Competition Civilians drawing more than Rs. 120 a month for each year of Service, arranged according to figure of merit.

6 *Extraordinarily Fortunate* (above 180).

Number.	Names.	Province.	Pay.	Figure of Merit.	Year.	Appointment.
1	Sir C. U. Aitchison, K. C. S. I.	I	8333	323	56	Lieut. Govr.
2	C. P. L. Macaulay	B	3166	264	70	Secy. to Govt.
3	Hon. C. D. Field	B	4166	189	60	Judge High Court.
4	D. M. Barbour	I	3500	184	63	Secy. Finl. Dept, G. I.
5	G. D. Burgess	BB.	2200	183	70	Secy. to Chief Comr.
6	Sir L. H. Griffin, K. C. S. I.	I	4000	182	60	Agent. to G. G.
19 *Very Fortunate* (above 150).						
7	T. J. C. Plowden	I	2500	178	68	Consul General.
8	E. C. K. Ollivant	Bo.	2500	178	68	Municipal Commr.
9	J. Westland	I	3500	175	62	Compt. Genl.
10	A. Mackenzie	I	3500	175	62	Secy. Home Dept. G. I.
11	Hon. J. O'Kinealy	B	3600	171	61	Judge High Court.
12	S. Jacob	I	1866	170	71	Acct. Genl. Bengal.
13	C. A. Elliott, C. S. I.	A	4166	166	57	Chief Commr.
14	C. H. T. Crosthwaite	CP.	4000	166	58	Judl. Commr.
15	E. C. Buck	I	3500	166	61	Secy. Agric. Dept. G. I.
16	W. W. Hunter	I	3333	166	62	Director Genl. of Statistics.
17	H. J. S. Cotton	B	2500	166	67	Secy. Board of Rev.
18	E. J. Sinkinson	I	2100	162	69	Acct. Genl. N. W. P.
19	Hon. W. Tyrrell	W	3600	157	59	Judge, High Court.
20	A. H. L. Fraser	CP.	1733	157	71	Secy. to Chief Comr.
21	J. Jardine	BB.	2800	155	64	Judl. Commr.
22	H. J. Reynolds	B	4000	154	56	MemberBd. of Rev.
23	W. B. Jones	I	4000	154	56	Resident Hyderabad.
24	J. D. Sandford	I	3966	153	56	Resident Maisur.
25	D. Fitzpatrick	I	3500	152	59	Secy. Legisl. Dept. G. I.
26 *Decidedly Fortunate* (above 130).						
26	F. A. H. Elliott	Bo.	1800	150	69	Tutor to Gackwar of Baroda.
27	H. M. Durand, C.S.I.	I	1500	150	72	Under Secy. Foreign Dept. G. I.
28	D. G. Barkley	P	3500	146	58	Judge Chief Court.
29	J. W. Smyth	P	3500	146	58	Judge Chief Court.
30	H. L. Harrison	B	3200	145	60	Commr. of Police, Calcutta.
31	Hon. R. West	Bo.	3750	144	56	Judge High Court.
32	Bihari Lal Gupta	B	1586	144	71	Presidency Magt. & Coroner.
33	E. R. Henry	B	1300	144	73	Offg. Magt. & Collr.
34	R. J. Crosthwaite	CP.	2721	143	63	Offg. Judl. Commr.
35	A. D. Pollen	Bo.	2120	141	67	Dekhan Judge.
36	L. Neill	CP.	2111	140	67	Offg. Commr.
37	J. W. Neill	CP.	2500	139	64	Commissioner.
38	F. Venning	CP.	2500	139	64	Commissioner.
39	E. T. Atkinson	I	2750	138	62	Acct. Genl. Bengal.
40	A. C. Tupp	I	2750	138	62	Acct. Genl. Bombay
41	G. J. S. Hodgkinson	BB.	2444	136	64	Offg. Commr.
42	A. U. Fanshawe	I	1500	136	71	Postmaster Genl.
43	A. D. Carey	I	2300	135	65	Offg. Commr. of Inland Customs.
44	W. Wilson	M	2936	133	60	Offg. Mem. Board of Revenue.
45	J. Nugent	Bo.	2383	133	64	Offg. Rev. Secy. to Govt.
46	J. S. Mackintosh	W	2000	133	67	Secy. Board of Rev.
47	S. H. James	W	1600	133	70	Registr. High Court
48	F. F. Handley	B	1333	133	72	Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Registration.
49	F. W. R. Cowley	B	2500	132	63	Judge, 1st Grade.
50	W. M. Young	P	2500	132	63	Secy. to Govt.
51	E. Mc. G. Fulton	Bo.	1700	131	69	Registr. High Court
42 *Fortunate* (above 120).						
52	J. R. Reid	W	2850	130	60	Offg. Secy. to Govt.
53	J. A. Davies	M	1822	130	68	Offg. Judge 1st Gr.
54	T. Weir	M	1900	127	67	Regtr. High Court & Tamil Trans r.
55	H. W. Bliss	M	2400	126	63	Commr. of Salt Revenue.
56	S. N. Tagore	Bo	2265	126	64	Offg. Judge 1st Gr.
57	C. G. Blathwayt	Bo	2265	126	64	Offg. Magt. 1st Gr.
58	G. G. Dey	Bo	1633	126	69	Offg. Judge 2nd Gr.
59	W. Dutholt	W	3000	125	58	Offg. Judl. Comr., Oudh.
60	G. E. Porter	B	2500	125	62	Offg. Judge 1st Gr.
61	F. W. J. Rees	B	2500	125	62	Do. do.
62	R. M. Towers	B	2500	125	62	Do. do.
63	C. E. R. Girdlestone	I	2500	125	62	Resident in Nipal.
64	T. W. Rawlins	I	2500	125	62	Account. General, Punjab.
65	J. R. Naylor	Bo	2500	125	62	Remembrancer Legal Affairs.
66	J. A. Bourdillon	B	1500	125	70	Inspr. Genl. of Registration.
67	C. E. Buckland	B	1500	125	70	Offg. Magt. &Collr., 2nd Grade.
68	T. H. Davies	Bo	1600	124	69	Mangr. Encumbered Estates, Sindh.
69	T. T. Allen	B	2700	123	60	Offg. Remembrancer Legal Affairs.
70	A. J. Stuart	M	2333	123	63	Magt. & Collector, 1st grade.
71	H. E. Stokes	M	2333	123	63	Do. do.
72	J. C. Hughesdon	M	2333	123	63	Judge 1st grade.
73	J. F. Smith	M	2333	123	63	Do. do.
74	W. H. Glenny	M	2333	123	63	Magt. & Collector 1st grade.
75	J. Kelsall	M	2333	123	63	Judge 1st grade.
76	J. Wallace	M	2333	123	63	Do.
77	C. S. Crole	M	2333	123	63	Do.
78	S. T. McCarthy	M	2333	123	63	Do.
79	H. St. A. Goodrich	M	2333	123	63	Magt. & Collr., 1st Gr.
80	H. Wigram	M	2333	123	63	Judge 1st Gr.
81	G. A. Parker	M	2333	123	63	Do.
82	F. H. Wilkinson	M	2333	123	63	Do.
83	D. M. Smeaton	BB	1850	123	67	Settlt. Secy. to Chf. Comr.
84	J. Monro	B	2916	122	58	Offg. Commr.
85	M. H. Scott	Bo	2325	122	63	Judge 1st Gr.
86	A. C. Watt	Bo	2325	122	63	Judge 1st Gr.
87	H. G. Turner	M	2200	122	64	Offg. Magt. & Collr. 1st Gr.
88	H. Luttman Johnson	A	1833	122	67	Depy. Comr. 1st Gr.
89	C. L. B. Cumming	M	1835	122	67	Offg. Judge 1st Gr.
90	F. E. Gibson	M	1835	122	67	Offg. Magt. 1st Gr.
91	W. H. Grimley	B	2300	121	63	Offg. Collr. of Customs.
92	J. Crawford	B	1700	121	68	Registrar High Court.
93	J. B. Peile, C. S. I.	Bo	3125	121	56	Revenue Secretary to Govt.

These tables are compiled from the various Civil Lists as they stood on the 1st July, 1882:

V.—Actual Number of Fortunate in each Province.

The first facts to be ascertained from these lists are the actual numbers of Fortunate Civilians serving in each Province. As each Province is apt to consider itself unduly neglected and its neighbour unduly favoured, it is interesting to ascertain from the impartial evidence of statistics whether these jealousies are well or ill-founded, and if we examine each of the four classes separately we shall find that—

Of the 6 Extraordinarily Fortunate (above 180) :

The 1st, 4th, and 6th belong to Government of India. The 2nd and 3rd belong to Lower Bengal, and the 5th to British Burmah. They vary from 182 to 323.

Of the 19 Very Fortunate (above 150).

The 1st, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 18th and 19th, or 10 in all, belong to the Government of India (178 to 152). The 2nd belongs to Bombay (178). The 5th, 11th, and 16th belong to Lower Bengal (171 to 154). The 7th belongs to Assam (166). The 8th and 14th belong to the Central Provinces (166 and 157). The 13th belongs to the North-West Provinces (157). The 15th belongs to British Burmah (155).

Combining the two above lists we find that the 25 Extraordinarily and Very Fortunate are thus distributed :—

Province.	Nr.
Government of India	13
Lower Bengal	5
British Burmah	2
Central Provinces	2
Bombay	1
N. W. Provinces	1
Assam	1
	25

It is therefore clear that the belief that the Government of India is the best paymaster is well-founded, and Lower Bengal is obviously next, Madras and the Punjab have no place in this list.

Of the 26 Decidedly Fortunate (above 130) :

The 1st, 6th, 10th, 20th and 26th, or 5 in all (150 to 131), belong to Bombay. The 2nd, 14th, 15th, 17th and 18th, or 5 in all (150 to 135), belong to the Government of India. The 3rd, 4th, and 25th, or 3 in all (146 to 132), belong to the Punjab. The 5th, 7th, 8th, 23rd and 24th, or 5 in all (145 to 132), belong to Lower Bengal. The 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, or 4 in all (143 to 139), belong to the Central Provinces. The 16th belongs to British Burmah (136). The 19th belongs to Madras (133). The 21st and 22nd belong to the N. W. P. (133).

The 51 Extraordinarily, Very, and Decidedly Fortunate are thus distri buted in the different Provinces.

Extra. and very.	Decidedly.	Total.	Percentage.	Province.
13	5	18	35	Government of India.
5	5	10	19	Lower Bengal.
1	5	6	12	Bombay.
2	4	6	12	Central Provinces.
2	1	3	6	British Burmah.
1	2	3	6	N. W. P.
..	3	3	6	Punjab.
1	...	1	2	Assam.
..	1	1	2	Madras.
25	26	51	100	

We see from this table that the Government of India still maintains its marked predominance with 35 per cent., while Bengal is still next with 19 per cent.; but Bombay is now third instead of British Burmah, the Central Provinces remaining 4th as before. The N.-W. P. and the Punjab count only 3 each among the "Very and Decidedly Fortunate :" and Madras and Assam count only one each.

Of the 42 who are only classed as "Fortunate."

Percentage.	Actual No.	
5	2	Belong to the N. W. P.
5	2	Belong to the Govt. of India.
45	19	Belong to Madras.
2	1	Belong to Brit. Burmah.
17	7	Belong to Bombay.
2	1	Belong to Assam.
24	10	Belong to Beng.l.
100	42	Total.

In this table the percentages are changed in a very marked manner for Madras, which has hitherto been nowhere now jumps to the top of the list with 45 per cent. of the appointments. Bengal is next with 24 per cent., and Bombay 3rd with 17 per cent. The Punjab and the Central Provinces have none.

If we now combine the three grades of good fortune into one table, we shall be better able to ascertain the position of the different Provinces as regards the proportion of the fortunate Competitioners which each possesses.

Extra and Very Fortunate.	Decidedly Fortunate.	Fortunate.	Total.	Province.
13	5	2	20	Govt. of India.
5	5	10	20	Bengal.
...	1	19	20	Madras.
1	5	7	13	Bombay.
2	4	...	6	Central Provinces.
1	2	2	5	N. W. P.
2	1	1	4	British Burmah.
...	3	...	3	Punjab.
1	...	1	2	Assam.
25	26	42	93	Total.

From this we see that the Government of India, Bengal, and Madras each possess about 20 per cent. of the Fortunate Civilians, but the Government of India has the large majority in the two higher classes, while Madras has all but one in the lowest; in Bengal they are more equally distributed. Every Province is represented more or less, but the Punjab is the most unfortunate with only three in the 2nd class and none in the 1st or 3rd.

VI.—Percentage of Fortunate out of total number of Civilians in each Province.

In considering the good or bad fortune of each Province, we must of course not only count the actual number of Fortunate Civilians serving in each Province, but the number of Fortunate as compared with the total number of Competition Civilians in that province, *i. e.*, the *percentage* of fortunate officers, which is the real test of a Province's good or bad position from a Civilian's point of view.

The total number of Competition Civilians in each province is as follows :—

Order.	Province.	No.	Percentage of the whole.
1	Bengal	183	23·4
2	N.-W. Provinces	154	19·7
3	Madras	133	17·0
4	Bombay	125	16·0
5	Punjab	83	10·6
6	Government of India	35	4·5
7	British Burmah	24	3·1
8	Central Provinces	23	3·0
9	Assam	21	2·7
	Total	781	100·0

And if we compare the number of "fortunate" Civilians with the total number in each province, we obtain the following results :—

No.	Total Number of Civilians.	Number of Fortunate.	Percentage.	Province.
1	35	20	57·1	Government of India.
2	23	6	26·0	Central Provinces.
3	24	4	16·6	British Burmah.
4	133	20	15·0	Madras.
5	183	20	11·0	Bengal.
6	125	13	10·4	Bombay.
7	21	2	9·5	Assam.
8	83	3	3·6	Punjab.
9	154	5	3·3	North-West Provinces.
Total	781	93	11·9	

We now see that, though the Government of India still maintains its place at the head of the list and has not only the largest actual number of fortunate Civilians, but also double the percentage of fortunate ones that any other Government has, yet the other provinces change in a very marked manner the order they had in the other table. When we take our figures from this comparative table, we find that the Government of India is by far the first with 57 per cent. of "fortunate" ones, or more than double of the next in the list; the Central Provinces is clearly second with 26 per cent.; British Burmah and Madras come third with 16 and 15 per cent.; while Bengal, Bombay, and Assam have only about 10 per cent.; and the Punjab and North-West Provinces only 3 per cent.

It should also be added that there are 14 Civilians of the year 1862 in Madras, who are all drawing Rs. 2,333 a month, and who fall only slightly below the standard of Rs. 120 a month for every year of service, *i.e.*, their figure of merit is 116·5; and, if these were reckoned, Madras would have 34 "fortunate" ones, or 25·6 per cent. of all its appointments, and would rank third in the list of provinces instead of fourth, being then almost as fortunate as British Burmah. The inequalities thus shown to exist in the different provinces are very striking, and it is certainly a great anomaly that a Civilian who is attached to the North-West Provinces or the Punjab has only one-third as good a chance of drawing specially high pay as one who goes to Assam, Bombay, and Bengal, and only one-fifth as good a chance as if he went to Madras, British Burmah or the Central Provinces, although we must admit that the position occupied numerically by the latter province is exceptional, and does not represent its real chances, as it is due to three or four very lucky men who hold high appointments, some of them only temporarily. The mass of Civilians in the Central Provinces are, on the contrary, very unlucky, although they, perhaps, scarcely emulate the Punjab in that respect.

The Central Provinces, Assam, and Burmah are small provinces, where the percentages are easily altered by one or two men's good or bad fortune, and the Government of India is, of course, in an exceptional position with regard to the other Governments; so that the only way to obtain a really accurate estimate of the comparative good or bad fortune of different provinces is to take the five great provinces which have a large number of Civilians attached to them, and in which the figures are more permanent and less likely to be deranged by one or two exceptional appointments. If we do this we find the figures are :—

Number.	Total Number of Civilians.	Number of Fortunate.	Percentage.	Province.
1	133	20	15	Madras.
2	183	20	11	Bengal.
3	125	13	10	Bombay.
4	83	3	3·6	Punjab.
5	154	5	3·6	North-West Provinces.
Total...	678	61	9	

These figures represent the real chances of promotion to highly-paid appointments, and we find that Madras is much above the average, Bengal and Bombay slightly above the average, and the North-West Provinces and Punjab very much below the average. There would appear to be little doubt that the introduction of graded Magistracies and Judgeships in the North-West Provinces and the low scale of pay for Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab has done much to cause the absence of any high salaries among the Civilians in those provinces, but, it must be remembered, that the *average* rate of pay in a province may be fairly high, while the absence of exceptionally fortunate men keeps its percentage in the above table very low, and this is believed to be at any rate partially the case in the North-West Provinces.

VII.—Percentage of Fortunate in each Year of the Competition.

If we examine the results year by year, instead of province by province, we find that they are as follows :—

Year.	Number of Civilians sent out.	Number of Fortunate.	Percentage of Fortunate to Total.	Order.
1856	20	6	30	2
1857	20	1	5	13
1858	12	5	42	1
1859	20	2	10	11
1860	32	6	19	5
1861	68	2	3	14
1862	61	11	18	6
1863	91	21	23	3
1864	52	8	15·4	7
1865	36	1	2·8	15
1866	0	0	0	18
1867	45	9	20	4
1868	39	4	10·3	10
1869	47	4	9	12
1870	41	6	15	8
1871	47	5	11	9
1872	40	1	2·5	17
1873	36	1	2·8	16
Total	707	95		

From this table we see that the most fortunate year is 1858, which has 42 per cent. of fortunate men in it, and the next is 1856 with 30 per cent.; the most unfortunate is 1872 with only 2·5 per cent., and the next most unfortunate are 1865 and 1873 with only 2·8 per cent.; but the years 1872 and 1873 are too recent to have got up to their full percentage as yet.

The most unfortunate of the older years are 1865 and 1861 with only 2·8 and 3 per cent., and the next most unfortunate is 1857 with only 5 per cent. The earlier years vary very markedly, for while 1856 has 30 per cent. and 1858 42 per cent., 1860 has only 19 per cent. and 1859 and 1857 only 10 and 5 per cent., respectively.

If we classify the years according to their percentage, we find they fall as follows :—

	Year.
Very unfortunate under 5 per cent.	1872, 1865, 1873, 1861.
Unfortunate under 10 per cent.	1857, 1869.
Rather unfortunate under 15 per cent.	1859, 1868, 1871.
Average under 20 per cent.	1870, 1864, 1862, 1860.
Rather fortunate under 25 per cent.	1867, 1863.
Fortunate with 30 per cent.	1856.
Very fortunate with 42 per cent.	1858.

DISPUTED SALE OF "DRACUPWALLA" BUNGALOW.

A SUIT brought by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., against Mr. Sayad Alamkhan Bahadoor, Nawab of Bela, in which the claim amounted to Rs. 8,799, was argued on the 3rd April, last, before Mr. G. G. Phatak, First-class Subordinate Judge of Poona. Judgment was given in the case on the 17th July.

The plaintiff stated that about the 3rd August, 1880, the defendant agreed to purchase for Rs. 8,800 the bungalow, situated near the Poona Railway Station, and generally known as Dracupwala bungalow, at Poona, with the out-houses and ground appertaining to it, excepting the portion divided by the road leading to the Poona Railway Station with buildings thereon, that the defendant on the 3rd August, 1880, passed a "karar patra" in writing, regarding the purchase effected by him and paid the plaintiff one rupee on account of earnest-money; that the defendant at once entered into possession of the property purchased by him; that notwithstanding the demand made by the plaintiff he had failed to pay the purchase-money with interest thereon at 12 annas per cent. per mensem and get a formal deed of sale regarding the property purchased by him executed in his name, and that the plaintiff was, therefore, obliged to come into court and demand—that the defendant may be compelled to carry out the obligations imposed on him by the agreement of 3rd August; that he may be compelled to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 8,799 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 3rd August, 1880, to date of payment; that he may be compelled to compensate the plaintiff for any other damage he may have sustained in consequence of his failure to carry out his contract. The defendant, in his defence, answered that the agreement on which this suit was based was the result of fraud and misrepresentation. The terms of the contract were not properly explained to the defendant, and the facts were concealed and misrepresentations made by the plaintiff. The one rupee paid on account of earnest-money to the plaintiff was not paid out of defendant's pocket. Rupees 8,800 were not mentioned as the price of the property purchased at the time of contract, and the defendant had not promised to pay that sum specifically at that time. The property sold by the plaintiff was subject to encumbrances. These encumbrances were not explained to the defendant at the time. The property sold was not made over to the defendant's possession. The plaintiff before the alleged sale was willing to sell the property for Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500. The title deeds regarding the property were not shown to the defendant, and the defendant's signature was obtained to the agreement through misrepresentation. The deed of agreement was invalid for want of registration.

Several issues were raised; and the Subordinate Judge in effect found that the defendant knew full well when he entered into the contract the sum of money which he would probably have had to pay for the property, forming the subject of this suit, and that the agreement which he entered into could not be treated as invalid or unenforcible. His Honour was unable to find out the evidence in this case, whether or not the defendant had any adequate ideas as to the extent and value of the property he had undertaken to purchase, though he must undoubtedly be presumed in law to have had such idea. His Honour found that the defendant did pay one rupee as earnest-money to the plaintiff; that the defendant was placed in possession of the property, and that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought for by him in the plaint. His Honour held it was proved that on the afternoon of 3rd August, 1880, the defendant went to the plaintiff's bungalow at Poona and saw the plaintiff and offered to purchase the bungalow, that the defendant was then informed by the plaintiff that the bungalow was not worthy of occupation by a Nabab in his position; that the plaintiff told the defendant that the bungalow was not for sale, but on the defendant earnestly repeating his demand, the plaintiff consented to sell the same as defendant was his friend; that conversation then ensued and the plaintiff informed the defendant that he would sell the bungalow at the price he had paid for it, but that he would reserve for his own use a portion of the bungalow compound which had become detached from the main portion by the construction of a road to the Poona Railway Station, that the plaintiff then said that he would send for his title deeds from Bombay and would inform the defendant; that the defendant then insisted on the plaintiff closing the bargain at once stating he would take the plaintiff's word as to the value he had paid for the bungalow.

His Honour said he felt bound to hold that there was no fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff in connection with the contract sought to be enforced. The witnesses called by the plaintiff were men of respectable social position, and their statements seemed to His Honour to be deserving of credence. The defendant who was cited as a witness had persistently avoided to give evidence. The Subordinate Judge, in conclusion, ordered that the plaintiff shall recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 8,799 with costs in proportion. The defendant was to bear his own costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT RULES.

THE following notification appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Under the provisions of Section 75 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to vary the amount of the Institution fees payable under section 71 of that Act as follows :—

(*a*). When the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed five hundred rupees—the sum of annas 1½ in the rupee on such amount or value.

(*b*). When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds five hundred rupees—the sum of thirty-nine rupees, one anna; and one anna in the rupee on the excess of such amount or value over five hundred rupees.

Under the provisions of the same section the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to vary the amount of the Process fees payable under Section 72, as follows :—

In suits up to Rs. 20 ...Annas 2
,, between Rs. 20 & Rs. 50...Annas 4
,, between Rs. 50 & Rs. 100...Annas 8
,, between Rs. 100 & Rs. 200...Rupee 1
,, between Rs. 200 & Rs. 300...Rupee 1-8
In all suits above Rs. 300 ... ...Rupee 1-8

SPORTING.

HYDERABAD RACES,—1882.

ON THE CHUDDERGHAUT COURSE.

(Length of Course 1 mile 3 furlongs and 138 yards.)

NOVEMBER 28TH, 30TH, DECEMBER 2ND, 5TH AND 7TH.

ALL RACING IN THE AFTERNOON.

STEWARDS.—Brigadier-General Sir C. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent; Col. Robinson, 1st Regt. M. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Tyndall, 1st Regt. M. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, S. W. Borderers; Lieut.-Col. Stevens, 3rd Light Cavalry; Major Ludlow, Cantonment Magistrate; Major Bromhead, S. W. Borderers; Major Nevil, Comdr. H. H. N.'s R. Troop; Major Gough, H. H. the N's. Service; Capt. Hill, 14th King's Hussars; N. H. L. Woods, Esq., H. H. N's. S.; and M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., H. H. Nizam's Service, Hony. Secy.

FIRST DAY.—NOVEMBER 28TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 1.)—The Grand Stand Plate, Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all horses. Weight for age and class; Winners once 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs.; three times and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra; penalties accumulative. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles. G. Rs. professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 25; 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75; 1st October, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

SECOND RACE—(No. 2)—The Maiden Galloway Plate, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kabeer Koorsheed Jah Bahadur. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the meeting 7 lbs., twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 4 lbs. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 25; 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75; 1st October, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—(No. 3.)—The St. Leger, Rs. 1,000. For all horses, weight for age and class. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. Winners of either Viceroy's or Durbungha Cups at Calcutta, Merchants or Gold Cup, Hyderabad, 1881, to carry extra special penalty of 5 lbs. of two or more of these races 8 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 12 lbs. 1½ miles. Entrance and starting, stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 4.)—The Lilliput Plate, Rs. 500. For all maiden ponies, 13-2 and under. Weight for age and inches.

	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
Walers	10 4	10 11	11 0
Arabs	9 4	9 11	10 0
Country-breds	8 11	9 4	9 7
Nizam's country-breds	8 4	8 11	9 0

1 lb. allowed for every ⅛ inch under 13-2. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., 3 times and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Ponies that have been never started before the meeting allowed 3 lbs. extra. Distance ¾ Mile. G. Rs. European Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Natives 4 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 20; 1st August, Rs. 30; 1st September, Rs. 40; 1st October, Rs. 60; 1st November, Rs. 80; with a starting stake of Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 5).—The Arab Derby. A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, Presented by H. E. the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added, to carry additional penalty of 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY.—NOVEMBER 30TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 6).—The Hunt Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur, and Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Hurdle Race for all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat to carry an extra penalty of 4 lbs. for each race won. Winners of races on flat to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added to carry a special extra penalty of 7 lbs. for each such race won, penalties accumulative. Maidens of season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting allowed 12 lbs. Distance about 2 miles. G. Rs. professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

SECOND RACE—(No. 7).—H. H. the Nizam's Gold Cup. Presented by H. H. the Nizam. Value Rs. 3,000 with Rs. 2,000 in Specie from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Galloways to receive an extra allowance of 7 lbs. Winners of a weight for age race, or a handicap, with weights in excess of weight for age, to which Rs. 1,000 are added, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times 7 lbs., four times 10 lbs., five and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of other races once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times and oftener 7 lbs. extra, above penalties not accumulative. Winner of the Hyderabad or Calcutta Derby or Nizam's Gold Cup in previous seasons to carry a special additional penalty of 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles. Nominations 1st July, Rs. 100; 1st August, Rs. 150; 1st September, Rs. 200; 1st October, Rs. 250; 1st November, Rs. 300. Half forfeit. With a starting stake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared. Horses to be named the day before the meeting. Any number of nominations may be taken by the same owner. Nominations not transferable, and any horse running must be the bona-fide property of the nominator. Winner to receive cup, added money and 50 per cent. of stakes. 2nd Horse 40 per cent. of stakes. 3rd Horse 10 per cent. of stakes.

THIRD RACE.—(No. 8)—Pony Cup, value Rs. 300. Presented by the Nawab Saheb Jung Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Arabs 9-7, country-breds 9-0. Nizam's country-breds 8-7. Walers and others 10-7. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 500 or upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 7 lbs. Distance ½ Mile. Winners of races other than bona-fide Pony Races exeluded. Entrance and starting stakes as for Pony Plate.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 9)—Merchants' Purse of Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the Merchants of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Chudderghaut. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of previous seasons 5 lbs; of current seasons 7 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1 mile.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 10)—Bedouin Stakes, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra Bahadur. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one season 5 lbs., two or more seasons 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY.—DECEMBER 2ND.

FIRST RACE.—(No. 11)—The Mullekpett Cup, value Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all horses, who have never won a race of any kind to which Rs. 500 or upwards are added. Weight for age and class, raised 7 lbs. extra. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. extra. Horses the bona-fide property of officers of the H. S. Force, Contingent and H. H. the Nizam's Service, one month at least before the Meeting allowed 10 lbs. in addition to any other allowance. Distance about 2 miles. G. Rs. Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st October, Rs. 50; 1st November, Rs. 75; Day before the race, Rs. 100; with a starting stake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared.

SECOND RACE.—(No. 12)—Selling Stakes of Rs. 500. For all Arabs to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Weight 8 stones 12 lbs.; 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 200 above or below 1,000. Entrance Rs. 30, the day before the race. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD RACE.—(No. 13)—Galloway Plate. Rs. 1,000. For all Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Previous Winners once 4 lbs., twice and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners of Races to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 5 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 9 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 12 lbs. extra. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance and starting stakes as in Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE.—(No. 14)—The Hyderabad Gold Cup. Value Rs. 1,500, presented by H. H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 is added, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times 7 lbs., four and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any weight for age race with Rs. 1,000 added at Calcutta or Hyderabad 1880-81 or 1881-82 to carry an additional penalty of 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Landing allowances as in rules. Distances 2 miles. Nominations and starting stakes as in H. H. Nizam's Gold Cup.

FIFTH RACE.—(No. 15)—Hyderabad Club Cup. Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the members of the Hyderabad Club with Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs and Maidens bred in H.H. Nizam's Dominions. Weight for age. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 2 lbs. for each race won. Winners of the Arab Derby or H. H. Nizam's Gold Cup to carry 5 lbs., or both 10 lbs., extra special penalty. Maidens of the meeting allowed, 3 years old 4 lbs., 4 years old 7 lbs., 5 years old and upwards 10 lbs. Horses that have never started before the meeting allowed 4 lbs. extra. Distances R. C. (1 mile 3 fur. 138 yards.) Nominations —1st July, Rs. 75; 1st August, Rs. 100; 1st September, Rs. 150; 1st October, Rs. 200; 1st November, Rs. 250; Half forfeit; with a starting stake of Rs. 100. Horses to be named the day before the race. Any number of nominations may be taken by the same owner. Nominations not transferable, and any horse running must be the bona-fide property of the Nominator.

SIXTH RACE.—(No. 16.)—Pony Plate. Rs. 300. Presented by The Nawab Meer Laik Ali Khan Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under, Weight, Arabs 9 stone, country-breds 8-7, ponies got foaled and reared in H. H. Nizam's Dominions 8-0, walers and others 10 stone. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 500 or upwards are added to carry an extra additional penalty of 4 lbs. for each such race won. Winners of races other than bona-fide pony races excluded. Maidens allowed 7 lbs; Maidens of the Meeting 10 lbs. Distance ⅝ Mile. Entrance—1st July, Rs. 20; 1st September, Rs. 40; 1st November. Rs. 80; with a starting stake of Rs. 30.

FOURTH DAY—DECEMBER 5TH.

FIRST RACE.—(No. 17.)—The Chudderghaut Cup, Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., 3 times and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat to carry an extra penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Winners of races on the flat to which Rs. 1,000 are added once 4 lbs., twice and oftener 7 lbs., extra special penalty, penalties accumulative. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. G. Rs. Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Ten to enter and five to run, otherwise only Rs. 500 will be given.

SECOND RACE.—(No. 18)—The Trimulgherry Stakes Rs.1,000, presented by The Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah Bahadur. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs. three times and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Winner of Trimulgherry Stakes or Nizam's Gold Cup in previous seasons to carry extra penalty of 5 lbs. Maidens of season allowed 7 lbs; of the meeting 10 lbs.; of the day 14 lbs. Entrance and starting stakes as for the Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 2 miles.

THIRD RACE—(No.19)—Residency Purse of Rs.1,000. Handicap for all Galloways that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20 for not standing handicap. Distance 1¼ mile.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 20)—The Peishkar's Purse of Rs. 1,000 presented by Rajah Rajayan Naraindar Pershad. Handicapfor all horses that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 75, forfeit Rs. 25 for not accepting the handicap. 1½ miles.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 21)—The Deccan Cap, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by H. H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. 1¼ miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 50; 1st August, Rs. 75; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st October, Rs. 150; 1st November, Rs. 200; with a starting stake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared.

SIXTH RACE—(No. 22)—Pony Stakes. Rs. 300, presented by Rajah Sheo-Raj Bahadoor and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all country-bred Ponies 13-2 and under, 13-2 to carry 11st. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 7 lbs, 3 times and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 500, or upwards are added to carry an extra special penalty of 4 lbs, for each such race won. Maidens allowed 7 lbs.; Maidens of the Meeting 12 lbs. Ponies got foaled and reared in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions allowed 7 lbs. extra. Distance ⅝ mile. G. Rs. European Professional riders 7 lbs extra. Native 4 lbs extra. Entrance and starting stake as for Pony Plate. Winners of bona fide Gymkhana Races, irrespective of their value, where all Ponies running were the property of, and were ridden by Members will not be considered to have lost their Maidens on account of winning such races, nor will they incur any penalties. Winners of races other than bona-fide Pony Races excluded.

FIFTH DAY—DECEMBER 7TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 23)—The Nizam's Military Cup. Presented by the Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 500 and Rs. 500 from the fund. A free Handicap. Hurdle Race for all horses. Starting stake Rs. 50. About 2 miles.

SECOND RACE—(No. 24)—The Arabian Cup, value Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds that have not won during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20, for not accepting the Handicap .1 miles.

THIRD RACE—(No. 25)—The City and Suburban. Rs. 1,000. Subscribed by Residents in the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs. A Handicap, forced for all winners (except Arabs and Winners of Hurdle Races) at Rs. 75, optional to losers at Rs. 50. 1½ miles.

FOURTH RACE(—No. 26)—The Civilian's Cup. Value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Civilians in the Service of H. H. the Nizam's Government. Handicap for all Arabs and country breds that have won during the Meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 75, optional to losers at Rs. 50. 2 miles.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 27)—Pony Handicap, Rs. 300, Presented by the Nawab Meer Sadut Ali Khan Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 50; Rs. 20 forfeit. 1 mile. Entrance for the above Handicaps to be sent by 7 o'clock a.m. on the day before the race. Weights will be out at 10 a.m. Declaration must be in by 1 o'clock p.m.

RULES.

1.—New Calcutta Rules in Force (Local Rules excepted). The scale for all 3 year old Arabs being increased 7 lbs. In Galloway and Pony Races, 1 lb. allowed for every ⅛ inch. When country-breds and Arabs run together without another class, the scale is to be increased 2 stone 7 lbs. instead of 2 stone.

2.—In Hurdle Racer the scale of weights raised 28 lbs.

3.—All objections as regards wrong entry, qualifications or weights to be made to the Secretary *in writing before* the Race, and to the running in a Race, before the rider of the horse objected to has weighed in.

In all cases the objector must deposit a fee of Rs. 50, which sum is to be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

4.—Names and colours of Riders and the weights to be carried, must be given in with the declarations to start. Failure to do so, or to notify any subsequent change, will render the owner liable to fine at the discretion of the Stewards.

5.—Any person riding in wrong colours will be liable to a fine of Rs. 20.

6.—Native Jockeys and G. Rs. allowed 3 lbs. in all Races.

7.—Owner of horses running at the meeting or trained on the course to subscribe Rs. 50 to the Fund. In case of confederacies (which must be declared in writing at the time of entry to the Secretary) each member to subscribe Rs. 50. Owners of horses running in the races, or galloped on the course will have to pay a course fee of Rs. 10 for each horse.

8.—All acceptances and declarations to start must reach the Secretary at the Grand Stand before 1 o'clock p. m. the day before the Race.

9.—All entranc emoney, subscriptions, &c., must be sent with the entry, or the Horse will be liable to be disqualified.

10.—All allowances of every kind must be claimed, liabilities and penalties declared, and ages of horses stated to the best of the Enterer's belief at the time of entering.

11.—There must be 3 Entrances in bona-fide separate interests to constitute a race, otherwise it will be considered null and void.

12.—Three horses in bona-fide separate interests to start or no public money. Cup or Purse will be given. No added money, Cup, or Purse given for a W. O.

13.—In Races where there are 10 or more entries the second horse to receive ½ entrances. When 5 or more start in a race the second horse to save his stake, and should there have been 10 entries he will receive in addition the ½ Entrances as above.

14.—Five per cent. on the gross value of Lotteries and Pari mutuels to be carried to the credit of the Fund.

15.—If the subscriptions do not realise sufficient for the advertized money and expenses, a proportionate reduction will be made.

16.—The Stewards have power to postpone the race in case of unfavourable weather or other case of absolute necessity.

17.—All horses not previously aged and registered by the Stewards of the Calcutta or W. I. T. Clubs, or the stewards of the Hyderabad Meeting, will be aged by the stewards or some person appointed by them. All Galloways and Ponies, 6 years and aged, that have been measured and registered by the Stewards of the Calcutta or W. I. T. Club, or the Stewards of the Hyderabad Meeting, on the dates appointed before the Calcutta, Bombay, Poona or Hyderabad Meetings and have run at the meetings need not be remeasured. All others will have to be brought up for measurement.

18.—All horses got foaled and reared in H. H. Nizam's Dominions to run in all races in the same class as Arabs.

19.—Horses landed in India direct from England or the Colonies within 12 months of the 1st day of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. in all races, except Handicaps and Selling Races, within 9 months 5 lbs., within 6 months 9 lbs., within 3 months 12 lbs.

20.—Owners can claim ½ their stable or horse in all Lotteries. No alteration can be made in the Lottery books after the Lottery is closed and no division of a horse under ¼ allowed in the books.

21.—Lottery accounts will be made up daily, and losers of Rs. 500 and upwards are liable to be called upon to settle up with the Secretary before they can be permitted to take part in any further Lottery or run a horse in any race. The Secretary can also demand cash payment for tickets taken or horses purchased in any Lottery, should any person fail to settle, the Secretary can refuse to enter the defaulter's name for tickets, or take his bid in any subsequent Lottery.

22.—Cash only will be taken in payment of accounts.

23.—A day will be fixed for the settling of all accounts, and any one failing to settle on that date will be treated as a defaulter.

24.—Any owner of horses galloped on the course after it has been closed by the Secretary shall not be allowed to start a horse during the meeting and any Jockey galloping horses on the course when closed will be debarred from riding during the meeting or fined Rs. 100 at the discretion of the Stewards.

25.—The term "Winners" with reference to those liable to carry extra weight or to be excluded from a race shall apply only to winners of races to which R 200 and upwards is added; in Pony races read R 100.

26.—When penalties are imposed for Winners of seasons, the current season unless specially mentioned, is not taken into account. No penalties to be imposed for winning handicaps or selling races, or close races in Sky or Gymkhana Meetings.

27.—No allowance for mares and geldings in selling Races, weight for inch, or Handicaps. Half surplus over declared value to go to the fund and half to the second horse.

28.—Halli Sicca Currency (N. B.—The assay rate of exchange is Govt. Rs. 100—H. S. Rs. 116-14-6, the Bazaar rate varies from 113 to 124). All payments will be made at the rate of exchange of the day.

When special penalties are imposed on winners of races to which a certain sum is added, the amount specified, independent of currency, will be taken in to account.

29. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points not involving abstract questions of racing Law regarding which an appeal can be made to Calcutta Turf Club Stewards.

30.—Any 3 of the Stewards to form a quorum for the transaction of any business connected with the meeting.

31.—It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the *Honorary Secretary*, Hyderabad Races, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, and not to any one by *name*.

All telegrams must be confirmed by letter.

M. H. WILKINSON,
Hon. Secy.

Hyderabad, Deccan, May 26, 1882.

THE NEXT OF KIN FRAUDS.

AT the Manchester Assizes, on July 19th, the five men, J. S. Rogers, A. Mackenzie, J. H. Shakspear, W. Evans, and A. E. Beeton, were indicted before Mr. Justice Day, for conspiring together to defraud divers persons of various sums of money in connection with the next of kin agency. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. H. West, Q.C., (with him Mr. Shee), on behalf of the Treasury.

The learned counsel, in opening the case to the jury, said that the charge against the prisoners was that of having conspired together against all the Queen's subjects, or at least those who were under the impression they were heirs-at-law to persons who had died either with or without wills. The general plan adopted was to advertise for people who thought they had claims on the estates of deceased persons, but in fact no work seemed to have been done to make good any of the numerous claims entrusted to the prisoners. Their course of proceeding was as follows :—An advertisement was put into the newspapers, and a book was produced at the office containing a very long list of names represented to be wanted as owners of property. On an application by such persons the prisoners pretended there were estates coming to them, and in the first place a fee of 32s. 6d. was demanded. The prisoners, however, were not satisfied with receiving this 32s. 6d. They went on to state that different steps must be taken towards proving the claims made. Then, when they had got all they could from the unhappy claimants, they gave them bonds upon which they could raise money from their friends, on the promise that when they came to their estates they would pay back the sums advanced to them for the purpose of carrying on the litigation. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the particulars of the more prominent cases he intended to lay before the jury.

Evidence of the arrest of the prisoners and the seizure of their books and papers having been given,

Mrs. Elizabeth Roach was called. She said she was a widow, and lived at Manchester. At the end of the year 1880, in consequence of seeing an advertisement in the newspapers respecting claimants for property she placed herself in communication with Rogers and Mackenzie at their office, Piccadilly, Manchester. She told them she believed her husband was heir-at-law to some property left by a Mr. Taylor, his uncle. Rogers professed to know all about the matter, and said the estate was situate in Camden-town, and included the Red Cap Inn, the site of which, together with the adjoining land, had been purchased by the Midland Railway Company for 20,000*l*. She had several subsequent interviews with Rogers and Mackenzie, the prisoner Beeton, who was arrested at Birmingham, where he was manager of the local agency, acting as messenger between them. On each of these occasions she was induced to pay them various sums of money—from 2 guineas to as much as 19*l*.—under pretence of expenses connected with searching and proving wills in the Probate Court and other legal expenses. The prisoners also took her to London three or four times, where she was conveyed to different buildings, which, she was assured, were law courts, and in some of which her case would come on. She never could obtain any satisfactory account of the progress of her case. After some further evidence, the case was adjourned.

On July 20, when the trial was resumed, William Jennings, of Manchester, a time-keeper, was called. He said that some time in May, 1881, he called at the prisoners' offices in Piccadilly. He saw Beeton there, and obtained from him a circular. Witness believed he was entitled to property left by two relatives named Hill, and asked Beeton if he could get any information respecting the matter. Beeton replied that he could, and took him into a room in which Mackenzie was seated. Witness told the prisoners all that he knew about the subject, and either Beeton or Mackenzie informed him there was "a lump" of money coming to the Jenningses; and added to that there was money in the Bank of England and estates at Birmingham and in Wales. The prisoners expressed their readiness to act in the matter, and produced an agreement for witness to sign, for which they said he must pay 32s. 6d. In November Mackenzie said witness would have to go up to London to administer, and that it would cost him 3*l*. or 4*l*. Witness paid him 3*l*., and went up to London, accompanied by Mackenzie and two other gentlemen, who, he was told, were also going up to town for a similar purpose. Witness was taken by Mackenzie and Rogers to a place where he saw two commissioners and signed a written document. Afterwards, witness was conveyed to the new Law Courts to get his papers stamped, and from there to Somerest House. Witness, after returning to Manchester, frequently asked Rogers and Mackenzie how the case was going on, and was told very well. On one occasion Mackenzie told him he would have to go before the Grand Master.

Evidence was then called to show that the records of the Probate and Chancery Divisions of the High Court of Justice had been searched without effect to discover any entries relating to the suits alleged by the prisoners to have been entered by them on behalf of Mrs. Roach, Jennings, and others.

Joseph Darwin, the office boy employed by the prisoners at Piccadilly and Market-street, said Mackenzie was generally in the office, Rogers was there about once a month, and Shakspear very seldom indeed.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and the judge intimated that he did not think there was sufficient evidence against Evans to go to the jury upon. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Rogers, Mackenzie, and Shakspear, for conspiracy, but acquitted Beeton. Sentence was however deferred, to permit of the prosecution deciding what steps to take respecting a second indictment against Rogers, Mackenzie, and Beeton for obtaining money by false pretences.

On July 21, sentences were passed on the three persons convicted. Rogers was sentenced to two years' hard labour, and Mackenzie and Shakspear, each to twenty-one months' hard labour. Beeton was discharged, the prosecuting counsel having decided not to proceed with any further cases. Evans was liberated on the 20th.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EVENING NEWS."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the articles upon "Political Mahomedanism," by Sir Richard Temple, that have recently appeared in your columns. The subject is one to which I have devoted much attention, and one upon which I may claim to speak somewhat authoritatively, for during the greater part of the last nine years I have, while working as a journalist, lived and travelled as a Mahomedan among the Mussulmans of India, Cashmere, Afghanistan, Arabia, Persia, Caucasia, and in Constantinople. I made the pilgrimage to Mecca several years ago, and have since revisited Jeddah, and last year I came home through Persia and Caucasia, travelling as a semi-Mussulman. I trust, therefore, you will permit me to make a few remarks upon Sir Richard Temple's articles. At the time of Sir Lewis Pelly's mission to Peshawur, which I attended as special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, I went at length in my letters to that journal over the ground which Sir Richard has just taken up; and I then pointed out how intimately the future of England as an Eastern Power is bound up with the future of Islam. The then edi[illegible] and proprietor of the *Gazette* did not entirely [illegible] in the deductions I drew from the fac[illegible] ments I brought forward, but he pai[illegible] ment of admitting the strength of [illegible] publishing my letters in full, while [illegible] dissent from my views in his editor[illegible] was, if I remember correctly—for I ha[illegible] sent moment nothing to which I can ref[illegible] my impression on the subject—about the [illegible] that Dr. Birdwood and Professor Monier [illegible] advocated the adoption by the Indian Gov[illegible] of a policy recognising the Grand Sherif o[illegible] rather than the Sultan of Turkey, as the [illegible] Islam. I then pointed out in the *Gazette* th[illegible] being opposed to fact, could not be done; that [illegible] from being a conciliation to the Indian Mahome[illegible] it would be regarded as an attempt to create a schism in the Mahomedan world. Indisputable facts subsequently proved the accuracy of my views, although at the time I stood almost entirely alone in holding them. The death of Abdul-Aziz was greeted with wide-spread and openly marked sympathy all over Mahomedan India. The assassination of the Grand Sheriff was almost unnoticed. For the Sultan's death all Mahomedans closed their shops, and the *Cazee* was called upon to say the *Jenazee Ke Namaz*, or prayer for the dead. It was not so when the Sheriff was assassinated. But it is not only in India, but all over Islam (excepting Persia, if, indeed, the term Islam includes that country of schismatics), that the Sultan is regarded as the one great head of the Mahomedan religion. It was at the time of the outbreak of the last Turco-Russian war that Pan-Islamism was first talked of, and only last winter, at the great pilgrimage to Mecca, the subject was to have been brought before the assembled pilgrims by the Olema of Mecca. Now, what are the facts. Is Pan-Islamism a mere idea—a mere germ which may or may not develop itself or be developed? Sir Richard Temple has briefly sketched some of the conditions which most affect the answer to this question, but only those who have lived amongst Mahomedans of various races as a Mahomedan can fully grasp the real internal condition of Islam with reference to the practical consideration of Pan-Islamism. To sketch, even with brevity, all the points connected with the subjects that deserve consideration would require several columns of space in your journal, and I am, therefore, debarred from doing so. But, as the summing up or result which an ample discussion would tend to support, let me say that the realisation of Pan-Islamism is scarcely within the bounds of possibility, and certainly far, far off the regions of the probable. That this is so is not the result of sectarian feeling, nor the result of any lack of enthusiasm or energy among the peoples of Islam, but simply of the race distinctions which divide the various branches of the great family of Islam more effectually and thoroughly than any sectarain differences separate the various sects of the Protestant Church. I cannot hope for space to illustrate this, but I must indicate its most prominent features. To take those first with whom the English Government are most closely interested, the Indian Moslems, beyond their belief in a common faith, have no sympathies with the Mussalmans of other countries. Outside of India they are despised and contemned alike by Turk and Arab, by Afghan, and Persian. Again the Turks and Arabs are inveterate foes—but why proceed? In a few words, Islam is divided into as many distinct and incohesible fractions as the number of races it embraces. Even in India the Kutchee and the Bengalee are not more distinct in race than in all their sympathies and thoughts outside the mere letter of their common religion. Still more so does the same remark apply to the Punjabi in his relation to the other Moslems of India. Again let it be remembered that the wordly interests of these various races afford them no common tie—they tend indeed to dissever rather than to unite them. It is just possible, perhaps, that a grave crisis might, for a moment, produce something like unanimous action in Islam, but the contingency is too remote to be regarded as being within the range of practical politics. A few words on England's relation to Islam. Sir Richard has well shown how important that relationship is, and I would say now, as I did years ago, that the welfare of England in the East is largely dependent upon her position with regard to the Mahomedan world. At the present day England is widely regarded by Moslems as a Power friendly to their religion. Let this character be preserved. I have already trespassed too much upon your space or I would gladly enter at some length upon the very important subject of the mutual relations of England and Islam. I had marked some passages in Sir Richard's articles for comment, but must abstain from dealing with them. Pan-Slavism and Pan-Islamism have few features in common. The former refers to the proposed re-union of the people sprung from a common stock; the latter to a proposal to unite peoples of widely diverse races and characteristics by the tie of religion. The former may, the latter never can, succeed.—Yours, &c.,

ALFRED H. BROWNE.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF SAMUEL PEPYS.

THIS is an age of memorials, and looking at the probability that the erection of a testimonial, be it a statue, a portrait, or a stained glass window commemorative of a departed worthy, will be productive of gratification to a number of liberal persons who have subscribed to defray the cost of its production, and regarding also the fact that the execution of the memorial will confer material benefit on some meritorious sculptor, or portraitist, or stained-glass painter, there is really nothing to be said against memorials so long as they are not arrant jobs or outrages on artistic taste. It is proposed to put up a suitable memorial in the Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, in honour of Samuel Pepys, the diarist. There is on record the certificate of the Reverend Dr. Milles, Rector of St. Olave's, to the effect that Samuel Pepys, Esquire, became an inhabitant of the parish, and continued to abide there for full thirteen years, faithfully and punctually performing during the whole of that period his duties as a member of the Church of England as by law established. The committee formed to carry out the project comprises the chief representatives of the institutions with which Pepys was connected during his long and useful career, including the Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, the President of the Royal Society, the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, the Secretary of the Admiralty, and the Master of the Cloth-workers' Company. With these might fitly be associated the authorities of the Royal Academy of Music and the principal London managers, since Pepys was as accomplished a musician as he was constant as a playgoer. In particular should the memory of the sometime Clerk of the Acts to the Board of Admiralty be held in honour at Whitehall. In the war with the Dutch and in the expedition to Tangiers Samuel Pepys rendered incalculable service to the British Navy. It is singular to reflect that Pepys' "Diary," which has immortalised him, extends over a period of only ten years. He ceased to keep it, owing to failing eyesight, at the end of May, 1669, when he was only thirty-seven years old, and he was destined to live thirty-four years longer. What secrets he might have garnered up had he lived to "diarise" the days of the Polish plot, and Monmouth's rebellion, and James's abdication!—*Telegraph.*

RUSSIA, ITS TORMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

(BY PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.)

II.

AS I have stated, two great currents of discontent penetrate Russian society. The first has its origin among the pesantry, who, it must be remembered, constitute more than 90 per cent. of our population: the second has its source at the other extremity of the social scale—among the educated classes. The two meet and coalesce in the camp of the revolutionists.

Notwithstanding the so-called "emancipation of the serfs," the agrarian problem stands before us as immense and as menacing as it was twenty-five years ago. At that time the long-postponed abolition of serfdom had become a necessity. The numerous and widespread up-risings of the peasants (twenty-five to thirty a year, extending over whole provinces), some of which were suppressed only by battalions of soldiery and artillery, as well as the ever-increasing number of personal attempts against landlords, proved that there was little time to lose in abolishing an institution which the peasantry would no longer respect and which had become odious to the educated classes. "Better to do it from above than to wait till it comes from below," said Alexander II., repeating the wellknown words of Herzen, to the Moscow nobility.

But it was not a mere question of granting personal freedom to the peasant; it was a complex agrarian problem; and the solution arrived at by the Government was merely an effort to reconcile the irreconcileable views of the two parties between which Alexander II. was vacillating all the time, finally ranging himself at the decisive moment on the side of the so-called *esclavagists*. The original project of Alexander II., of merely "ameliorating the condition of the serfs," could not be carried out in presence of the attitude of the peasants, and under the pressure of the educated part of Russian society, which asked the definitive abolition of serfdom. The project of the great landlords, who were willing to grant personal freedom to peasants, but under the condition of taking to themselves all the land, and of thus creating by a stroke of the pen a proletariat 20,000,000 strong—failed also. It was obvious that such an emancipation" would be the signal of a *jacquerie* more dereadful than those of Pougatchoff and Stenko Razin. Thus the peasants were liberated, and received a certain portion of that land which was always considered by themselves, by the Government, and by the landlords too, as peasant's property. But the *esclavagists* gained the victory—in the sense that the peasants had to pay for this land, under the name of redemption tax, a heavy impost for their emancipation from serfdom: this tax being nearly the same throughout Russia, though the value of allotments varied in different parts of the empire, in the proportion of two, three, and five to one.

It is manifest that the abolition of the landlord's property in the peasant was an immense benefit. The horrors of serfdom, even on the estates of good landlords, were a disgrace to humanity. But, at the same time, the agrarian provisions of the Emancipation Act were of such a kind as to bring in a few years the whole of the peasantry to the verge of starvation; and, like the abolition of feudal rights in France, accompanied by heavy redemption taxes, they have prepared for Russia a situation very much like that out of which France was extricated by means of a dreadful revolution.

The Land Act of 1861 was a failure; but [illegible] it created a peasant proprietorship [illegible] communal bases, as is sometimes maintained in this country. It did not at all maintain the principle of peasant proprietorship. Peasants who have to pay a perpetual and heavy rent tax for their land, or who are burdened during forty-nine years with such redemption taxes as they are absolutely unable to pay (as recognized now by the Government itself), cannot be reasonably considered as landed proprietors. The allotments they received were too small for the system of culture practised in Russia. As proved by many able and elaborate works published during the last ten years, the allotments are not sufficie[illegible] even to live upon; and even if the peasant h[illegible] taxes to pay, his allotment ought to be at l[illegible] as large as it is merely to prevent him [illegible] ing. The famines which at short [illegible] Russia, from Archangel to [illegible] Lithuania to Orenburg, pr[illegible] are not mere calculatio[illegible] expression of the [illegible] his small allot[illegible] and pastu[illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible]t; that [illegible] taxes, 1½ to [illegible] could get out [illegible] all that is pro[illegible]ntry whose manufac[illegible] to only 2 per cent. of the [illegible]ere all the small industries, [illegible] prosecuted in villages, are daily [illegible] the general impoverishment of the [illegible] advances. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the peasants are always in arrear with their taxes, or that in 1872 the arrears had already reached in several provinces from 30 to 129 per cent. of the whole amount of taxation. By this time, notwithstanding the cruel means resorted to by the authorities for exacting taxes (wholesale flogging of villages, cold cells, peas, etc.), and notwithstanding, or rather because of, the sale of cattle and of all the property of the peasants, the arrears have doubled in many provinces.

Clearly, so great a change of social conditions as the emancipation reform could not remain isolated; it implied a long series of other reforms. It implied the relief of the peasantry (almost the only ratepayers) from the heavy burden of taxes they had to bear, not merely on behalf of the State, but also on account of the new provincial, district, and village institutions. The abolition of the poll-tax and a more equal distribution of taxes among all classes of society was generally recognized, even by a part of the privileged classes themselves, as a reform which ought to follow immediately on the abolition of serfdom. But I have said how and why the Government refused, and refuses it until now. The abolition of serfdom implied also a wide distribution of knowledge among the peasantry; and there was no want of fresh and intelligent forces ready, at great sacrifices, for the achievement of this purpose. But this movement was nipped in the bud by the Imperial Government. All private initiative was killed; those who took part in it were prosecuted; and the instruction of the masses was placed at the mercy of its open enemies—Count Tolstoy and M. Katkoff. Even such a movement as that against drinking spirits (whole provinces taking an oath to drink only on great holidays) was arrested by the Government, partly for political reasons and partly to protect the interest of the great spirit-dealers. Finally, the first and vital condition of success of each reform was obviously to give to the peasantry more real freedom: freedom of moving from place to place; freedom of private initiative; freedom for the development of those forms of social life which appear with such force in a young nation when it throws off a secular yoke. All this was peremptorily suppressed. The peasant, liberated from the authority of his landlord, fell under the authority of scores of officials inspired with the spirit of absolutism of which I have already spoken. He felt for a few months that he was no longer a mere "thing" belonging to the landlord; but he soon perceived that he was again under the fist and boot of the omnipotent official (who is as brutal as he is corrupt, and quite as greedy as the landlord) while economically he is suffocated in the clutches of the village usurer.

Such being the condition of the peasantry, they obviously begin more and more to protest; and their protest more and more portends a coming land-war. If we except a few attempts at insurrection attendant on the promulgation of the Emancipation Act, there were none for many years. The generation which, born to serfdom, had experienced the joys of freedom, were satisfied, to a certain extent, with the modicum of personal liberty made over to them in 1861. They refrained from counting the cost of their advantages, and waited patiently—paying the heavy emancipation tax, supporting without violent protest the arbitrariness of the new Crown officials, and hoping for improvement without great murmuring. Their miserable fate, however, has been fully revealed to them by the famines of the last few years. The facts of starvation and desolation, of oppression from above and of ruin from below, have done their work; and the peasantry has begun to protest once more. There have been risings, great and small, all over Russia; but more especially in the south, where famine has been direst, and where, by popular tradition and from the popular character, revolt is easier. In the south-west the outbreaks were directed against the Jews. That this is so is referable in some degree to the antipathy existing between the races. To a very much greater extent, however, it is an effect of class relations. Whilst many thousands of Jews, especially in the towns of south-western Russia, live on the work of their own hands, the class of shopkeepers, hucksters, middlemen, factors, and usurers is mostly made up of Jews in those provinces. The middlemen who purchased corn for 60 copecks last autumn, when the arrears were "beaten out" of peasants, and sold it for 1 rouble 20 copecks a few months later, belong to a great extent to the same race; and the peasants having come to regard them as in some sort the instruments of their distress, the outbreaks were directed against them. In the south-east, where the same class is made up of Russians, the outbreaks were directed against Russians; as for instance, at Saratoff and in the Ufa province, where similar scenes were witnessed as in Little Russian towns. Soon, however, the riots were directed against the police, as at Odessa; against some landowners; against manufacturers, as at Yartzevo; and against the richer sort of people, as representatives of capitalism generally. As illustrating this fact, it will be enough to refer to the late disturbances at Tchighirin, in which not a single Jew received any injury: these riots were got up against the Russian shopkeepers, usurers, etc., alone. In the central provinces where the peasant is duller and more docile, the popular discontent has manifested itself, not in agrarian riots, but in acts of incendiarism and in a widespread "no-rent" agitation. In the south, people are already talking of "the great war" and "the great bloodshed" which are to begin some time in the spring; while through the length and breadth of Russia there is a good deal of gossip and speculation about the "hour of judgment" and the "general partition of land" which is expected to take place in no great time from now. There is little argument as to how it is to be brought a[illegible] The more timid think, or seem to think that [illegible] be ordered by the Czar; while the bolder [illegible] bring it about themselves. It is certain, [illegible] that, while in 1861 a more rational Em[illegible] Act might have rendered agrarian war[illegible] events are now tending in Russia to a [illegible] the *jacquerie* of 1789—1793. It is alre[illegible] perhaps, to prevent it: assuredly i[illegible] present Government.—*St. James's* [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

THE most important item in the commercial telegrams received here to-day is that from New York with the Washington Agricultural Bureau's Report, stating that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 94 per cent., against 88 per cent. at this time last year and 102 per cent. in 1880. The news does not appear to have had any effect on the New York Cotton market, where Mid.-Uplands are still quoted at 13 cents. Futures are rather higher, being quoted at 11·69 against 11·61.

In Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday was strong, with sales amounting to 14,000 bales at a general advance of 1-16d. per lb. in the prices of Surats, although Americans were unchanged. The Manchester market yesterday was quiet but steady at previous rates.

In the London General Produce markets the only change is an advance of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut-oil.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending the 9th inst. show a decrease of £600,000 in the Reserve, and also a decrease of £200,000 in the Bills discounted and £700,000 in the Stock of Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to liabilities has declined 1 per cent.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 51⅞d. per oz.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm to-day, but the extent of business passing has again been very small. One Bank came out in the morning as a seller forward of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 8d. per rupee, but stopped after selling about 1½ lakhs, and with this exception there has been scarcely anything done. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ..1s. 7 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 7 15-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 8 5-32d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 8 7-32d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ..2·13½ ,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Only a moderate business is passing. There are buyers of Fours at Rs. 100⅝ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 107½, and sellers at 1-16th higher.

SHARES.—Press and Mill Companies are still in good demand, and the market generally is fairly active, without any material advance in rates.

COTTON.—With the exception of a sale of a couple of hundred bales, there has been nothing doing, and prices are all the same.

COALS.—In the absence of sellers no transactions have been reported, although there are still buyers at previous rates.

SEEDS.—In consequence of a slight demand from exporters, Linseed has advanced half-anna, to Rs. 5-8½. Rapeseed is also one anna higher, at Rs. 6-8.

WHEAT remains the same as far as regards prices, although there is a slight inquiry on the part of the exporters.

FREIGHTS.—The British India S. N. Company are asking 35s. for Wheat and 40s. for measurement for London for the Scotsman, to arrive. The P. and O. are asking 45s. for London by the steamer of 6th September. For Liverpool there is no steamer at present on the berth, but there is a fair amount of cargo offering at 37s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE-GOODS.—The off-take from the bazaar is on the same scale as before.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	152
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	845
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,400	Rs. 5	240

*For distribution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	100		510
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		140

[illegible]

SHIPPING IN[illegible]NCE.

THE brig Dorthea, 142 tons, Captain P. Brinch, will sail to-day for Natal, with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
11	Mecca (s)	Sleeman	Zauzibar.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Khiva (s)	[illegible]rivener	Suez.
	Iris (s)	[illegible]adgshon	Suez.
	Chindwara (s)	[illegible]rice	Suez.

[illegible]e brig Dorthea, Brinch, to Natal, obtained her port clea[illegible] yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—2 crates earthenware, Rehimtoola Jaitha and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dryburg Abbey (s)—12 cases tabacco, Hafezoola Fazoola.
Khandalla (s)—50 drums turpentine, 25 drums coilfa oil, 3 cases fireworks and 1 case walking sticks, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 5 cases bacon and 8 cases hams, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 50 bottles quicksilver, Ruttonjee Jewraj ; 150 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosin Heptoola and Co ; 40 cases bottling wire, Mahamedally Lookmanjee ; 50 drums turpentne. 16 cases varnish 8 casks paints, and 20 packages lamp blocks, Tyebally Chandabhoy ; 5 cases provisions, Bolton and Co ; 100 drums turpentine, Nuzerally Shrufally and Co ; 30 cases toys, Esmail Abdool Raman ; 64 packages wire nails and 5 cases silvered glass, Hassamally Lallmeya.
Ganges (s)—5 cases provisions, Barton and Co ; 10 cases oilmanstores, Rogers and Co ; 110 boxes window glass, Tyebally Ebramjee ; 25 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russooljee ; 364 cases stout whiskey, hocks, pale ale, bitter cognac, &c., Treacher and Co ; 4 cases moselle and 1 case liqueur, Lyon and Co ; 30 cases marble slabs, C. Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej (s)—47 bales skins, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 20 bales Skins, Lang, Moir and Co ; 5 bales skins, Geo. Tul and Co ; 170 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 225 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, 58 bags nnamon, 50 bags poppyseed, 93 baskets shells, 53 chests tea, and 839 bags coffee, The P. and O. Co ; 1,312½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 1 case Saffron, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 7 bales skins, Allarakhia Sazun ; 10 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Empire (s)—2,465 cwts groundnuts and 102 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Colaba (s)—479 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass ; 52 bales cotton, Lilladhur Purshotum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ganges (s)—3 cases peacock feathers, B. Esmall ; 27¼ cwts sharkfins & fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed 341 cwts sandalwood, D. Pestonjee ; 34½ cwts cloves; Ruzubally Ali Ruza ; 34 cwts cloves and 80 cwts ooplate Essa Sally Mahamed ; 250 cwts onions, Hussun, Babun ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 13 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 40 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 47 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 16 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass ; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 7 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 2½ chests opium, Sriram Sewdutroy ; 30 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 19 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 29½ chests opium, Jairazbhoy ; Peerbhoy ; 6 chests opium, Ramnaran Ramdass ; 8 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 23 chests opium, Ramchunder Sagurmull ; 26 bales twist, Hajee Essac [illegible]llias ; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges (s)—19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 47 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 1½ chests opium, Ramsook Motilall ; 6½ chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 29½ chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 19 chests opium, Buxiram Koojlall ; 53 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 7 chests opium, Budridass Srikishun ; 59 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 7 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 10 chests opium, Guneshlall Sahobagmull ; 13½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'b[illegible] Justice MELVILL.)

Appeal for hea[illegible] and final disposal.

Re estate of Aladinbhoy Habibbhoy, insolvent.

434—R. M. [illegible]ayani—C. A. Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Smith and F

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others—Hore, C. and B. ; Shapurjee and T. ; Prescot and W. ; and in person—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

[illegible]pher, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, on leave, [illegible]oona.

AUGUST 10.

[illegible]ut., R. A., on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Anderson, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, to Egypt.

AUGUST 11.

Humfrey, Major, Staff, on leave, to Hongkong.
Potter, Surg. Major, on duty, to Egypt.
Wace, Major, R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Gilborne, Surg. Genl., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 12.

It is notified for information that copies of the Prospectus of the Central Rifle Meeting can be had at Head-quarters. Price—annas eight per copy.

Members who propose taking part in the Central Rifle Meeting are requested to send in their names to Head-quarters to allow of arrangements being made for Camp equipage, &c., &c.

There will be drill every morning until further orders for recruits at the Head-quarters at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay time).

The Competition for D Company's "challenge cup" will be fired for at Colaba Range on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay time).

Vol. J. E. Coleman having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to "A" Company.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 8.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon F. S. Clarence, Actg. Zillah Surgn., Tranquebar, privilege leave for one month.

The Secy. of State for India has granted the undermentioned Officers extensions of leave on sick certificate for the periods specified opposite their names :—

Mr. J. B. Spedding, Covenanted, 6 months ; Mr. E. N. Overbury, Covenanted, 1 month ; and Mr. L. Garthwaite, Uncovenanted, 3 months.

Mr. F. E. Gibson will be considered to have acted as Collr., Dist. Magte., and Agent, Tanjore, from 1st April to 15th May.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Supdts. of Police to institute prosecutions for offences committed in the districts opposite their names :—

Major C. J. T. Whitlock, Supdt. of Police, Salem.
Mr. G. E. Baudry, Actg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Kistna.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. Frazer, Actg. Head Asst. Magte. and a Magte. of the 1st Class in the Dist. of Nellore, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject the Govt. of Fort St. George.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the following appointment which has been made by the Hon'ble the Actg. Chief Justice of the High Court :—

Mr. Sutherland Orr, Actg. Depy. Regtr. of the High Court, Appellate Side, to officiate as Clerk of the Crown during the employment of Mr. H. J. Tarrant on other duty, or until further orders.

Col. Henry Daniel Cloete, to be Inspr. Genl. of Police, with retrospective effect from the 20th Dec. 1881.

Lieut.-Col. William Morgan Frazer, Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist., to be Supdt. of Police, Bellary Dist., vice Major G. Christie, transferred.

Major George Christie, Supdt. of Police, Bellary Dist., to be Supdt. of Police, South Canara Dist.

Major Henry William Blair, Supdt. of Police, to be Supdt. of Police, Coimbatore Dist.

Major William Henry St. Amand Wilton, Supdt. of Police, to be Supdt. of Police, Kurnool Dist., but to officiate as Supdt. of Police, Jeypore Dist., during the employment of Major J. S. Blaxland on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. George Robert Hodgson, Supdt. of Police, to be Supdt. of Police, Cuddapah Dist., vice Lieut.-Col. W. M. Frazer, transferred.

Mr. Agar Padley Agar, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Vizagapatam Dist., to be Asst. Supdt., of Police, North Arcot Dist.

Mr. Lindsay George Arbuthnott, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Bellary Dist., to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tanjore Dist.

Mr. Harry Gavin Young, Asst. Supdt. of Police, to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Kurnool Dist., but to continue to officiate in Ganjam Dist. during the employment of Mr. H. T. Ross, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Oswald Routh Jones, Asst. Supdt. of Police, to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Madura Dist., but to continue to officiate as Asst. Supdt. of Police, Salem Dist., during the employment of Mr. E. S. Stevenson on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Seth Peter Charles Scott, Asst. Supdt. of Police, to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar Dist., but to act as Supdt. of Police, Anantpur Dist., during the employment of Mr. T. E. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Harry Ernest Sweet, Asst. Supdt. of Police, to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, Tinnevelly dist.

Mr. John Henry Stoddard, Asst. Supdt. of Police, to be Asst. Supdt. of Police, South Arcot Dist.

Mr. Henry Gordon Prendergast, Asst. Supdt. of [illegible]e Asst. Supdt. of Police, Vizagapatam [illegible] transferred.

[illegible]

Police. [illegible] and fifteen days has been [illegible] Asst. Supdt. of Police, North Arcot [illegible]

Survey.—Sub-Asst. Mr. T. Quinless, of No. III Party, Madras Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for forty-three days, from 24th June.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Actg. Comsy-Genl. has granted accumulated privilege leave of absence to Col. B. H. W. Magrath, Asst. Comsy.-Genl., for ninety days, from 12th Aug.

Surgn.-Major G. E. Whitton, M. B., B. A., I. M. D., is permitted to retire from the service from the 8th Aug. 1882, on a pension of £500 per annum, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The Secy. of State for India has granted Lieut. H. Elston, S. C., furlough (m. c.) for seven months, commencing from the date on which he quitted India.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted on the Madras Estabt., as Probationers for the S. C., from the dates specified against their respective names :—

Lieut. G. V. Burrows, Royal Irish Rifles, dated 25th April.
Lieut. W. Brown, Royal Irish Rifles, dated 23rd May.
Lieut. L. R. Tuson, Cheshire Regt., dated 23rd May.
Lieut. E. S. Strickland, North Staffordshire Regt., dated 23rd May.
Lieut. E. C. W. M. Kennedy, Yorkshire Regt., dated 29th May.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Lieut. Col. W. M. Dickinson, S. C., Wing Comdr. (2nd-in-Command), 8th Regt. N. I., arrived at Bombay on the 25th July.

Capt. T. T. Leonard, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, is permitted to resign his commission, at his own request.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut.-Col. H. E. Wright, S. C., Dy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class, to act as Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class ; Capt. W. Cooke, S. C., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st Class, to act as Dy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl, 1st class ; and Lieut. R. C. Sherard, S. C., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 2nd Class, to act as Dy. Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, during the absence on furlough (a. m. c.) of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Berkeley, or until further orders. Dated 21th June.

Lieut.-Col. C. McInroy, S. C., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st class, to act as Dy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl., 1st class, during the absence on furlough (m.c.) of Lieut.-Col. H. T. O'Reilly, or until further orders. Dated 8th July.

Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, S. C., Sub-Asst Comsy.-Genl., 3rd Class, to act as Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl, 1st class, vice Capt. B. M. Gompertz. Dated 19th July 1882.

Surgn. Ronald Ross is admitted on the Madras Estbt. from 23rd Oct. 1881 the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from the date of embarkation of Lieut. Col. Ketchen, R. A. :—

Major C. W. Brereton, R. A., to be Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Ord., subject to any furure changes in organization.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, August 7.)

Mr. W. M. Tidy, Magis. and Coll., Muzaffernagar, privilege leave for 1 month and 2 days, from 15th Aug.

Mr. W. F. W. Wells, C.S., Assist Commr., Sultanpur, privilege leave for 1 month, from 10th Sept.

Mr. W. Holmes, Jt Magis., Muzaffernagar, to officiate as Magis. and Coll., Muzaffernagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. M. Tidy, or until further orders.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... ,, 14th, 2h. 1·3m. a.m.
First Quarter.......... ,, 22nd, 5h. 46·1m. a.m.
Full Moon .... ,, 29th, 2h. 9·9m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
August				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 12	... ...	5 42	6 28	10 50m 10 48 a	4 9m 5 5 a
Sun. 13	10th Sunday after Trinity.	5 42	6 27	11 23m 11 25 a	4 46m 5 32 a
Mon. 14	....	5 42	6 27	11 53m 11 59 a	5 18m 5 57 a
Tu. 15	....	5 43	6 26	0 21 a	5 46m 6 21 a
Wed 16	*English mail expected.	5 43	6 25	0 31m 0 45 a	6 12m 6 43 a
Thr. 17	....	5 43	6 24	1 0m 1 8 a	6 37m 7 6 a
Fri. 18	....	5 43	6 24	1 30m 1 34 a	7 2m 7 31 a
Sat. 19	....	5 43	6 23	2 2m 2 0 a	7 28m 7 59 a

* Left Aden at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano..........................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

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AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
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BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the MILITARY SECRETARY which cannot be DELIVERED at the SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY, by 2 p. m. on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

Government House, Gunesh Khind, 10th Aug. 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]ust 5, at Lahore, the wife of the Rev. [illegible] daughter.
[illegible], at Mussoorie, the wife of T. W. [illegible] daughter.
[illegible]31, at Shillong, Khasi Hills, the wife [illegible]nel D. Robertson, 44th Regiment

[illegible]ERS, CHEQUES, and other Remit[illegible]his office should be made payable [illegible]r of the *Bombay Gazette*.

[illegible]ombay Gazette

[illegible]DAY, AUGUST 12, 1882.

[illegible]AM received in Bombay last evening [illegible]miral Hewett announced that the [illegible]ghlanders having arrived, he had [illegible] small guns to serve as a field battery [illegible]eneral Tanner had taken over military command at Suez. The Admiral will now, under instructions from the Admiralty, take charge of that portion of the Canal between Suez and the smaller Bitter Lakes, this side of Ismailia. The remainder of the Canal will be protected by the force acting under Admiral Seymour. There is a growing impression that Ismailia and not Alexandria will be the base for the operations against Arabi. The fact that most of the troops have already landed, or are in course of landing, at Alexandria appears, however, to conflict with this view, which prevails in military circles here. The intimation that the Porte is prepared to sign a Military convention with England is satisfactory, so far as any documentary guarantee can be satisfactory. But the situation would be much more free from the possibility of after complications if the Turkish troops were not allowed to interfere in the quarrel at all. Who would have supposed it possible three years ago that a Government of which Mr. Gladstone was the head would agree to a military convention with the Sultan for the suppression of a national movement in one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire ! Verily, it is the impossible that comes to pass.

NOW that native regiments are again going on service, the faults of the present organisation of the Indian Army are brought prominently to the front. We refer particularly to regimental organisation ; for each regiment being complete in itself, instead of being formed of two or even three battalions, when a corps is ordered on service it has no depôt battalion to fall back on to repair the ravages caused in its ranks by the hardships and casualties inseparable from a campaign. Let us take the case of a native corps, which we will call the 40th, now going to Egypt. The 40th is obliged of course to leave behind its sickly men, its recruits, and its families. What is to be done with them ? The present plan, which is about as clumsy and inconvenient a one as could well be devised, is to form them into a little depôt by themselves, of which a European officer is put in charge with an allowance of Rs. 100 a month ; and they have to get on as best they can until their regiment returns. In the meantime the 40th has gone on service, and in the course of a season a good many men are *hors de combat* from one cause or another. How are these to be replaced ? The recruits left behind with the depôt probably number about fifty, and these, as they pass their drill and get through their musketry course, are pushed on to join their corps. But fifty recruits are not very many, and recruits are not trained soldiers, and soon knock up under hardships ; and when the fifty have joined, and more casualties occur, how are they to be replaced ? There are no more recruits ready at the depôt, nor will the next batch be ready for some months ; and in the meantime wear and tear goes on in the ranks only too quickly. Then comes a demand for volunteers from regiments not on service, a demand, to the honour of the Indian Army be it said, always cheerfully complied with, but eminently unsatisfactory from every point of view. Volunteers find little favour in the regiment they go to, and when the campaign is over, and they rejoin their own corps, they are looked upon with jealousy by their comrades who have not been on service, and everybody gives them the cold shoulder. Now, all this would be obviated by the simple and inexpensive plan of linking the whole Indian Army into regiments of three battalions, of which two would be service battalions and the third a depôt battalion from which strong draughts of men could be sent to the other two when occasion required. And here we cannot do better than quote Colonel Chesney, who in his "Indian Polity" has dealt at length with this very subject, and who remarked so far back as 1870 that the crying want of the Indian Army was a system "which, without encumbering the Army with a needlessly large staff in peace time, shall provide an effective means of strengthening the regiments employed on active service in time of war." This desirable object might be secured, Colonel Chesney goes on to say, "by regimenting three or four battalions together, one battalion at least being always stationed in the province where the regiment was raised, as a depôt for enlisting and training recruits, since all of them would not be required to take the field at the same time. The battalions on service would thus have their casualties made good from time to time by draughts from the reserve ; and on their return from the campaign, instead of as at present having first to find and then to train the men required to complete their strength, they would find a supply of drilled soldiers ready to join. In this way the losses which, falling as they do now on one weak battalion, practically expunge it from the Army List for a season, would be distributed over a body four times as strong, and would not produce any injurious effects on the general efficiency of the Army."

There cannot be any doubt as to the imperative necessity of some such scheme as this, and we are happy to learn that the excellent practical soldier who is now at the head of the Bombay Army is using all his influence to bring about a reform so desirable. We believe that General Hardinge is in favour of linking regiments together in corps of three battalions, two for service and one for depôt, the first battalion forming the 1st army corps, the 2nd the 2nd army corps, etc., each battalion feeding the service battalion and taking charge of the women and children, recruits, etc. His opinion is formed from his experience of the advantage of the three battalion system in the Guards, who during the Crimean war were kept up with first-class recruits, whilst the rest of the Army, being left to the mercies of strange regiments, got such bad material that the greater part of the men had to be discharged after the war. Colonel Chesney preferred a regiment of four battalions for the Indian Army, but we confess that the three battalion arrangement seems more simple and handy, and we have good reason for saying that this will be the organisation eventually adopted. With a little expansion the depôt battalion might easily be turned into a reserve, to which on an emergency the healthy pensioners of the linked regiment would flock, and would be called upon to do garrison work, while every able-bodied sepoy at the depôt was pushed on to the front. But this is a branch of the subject for which we have not time at present, and we will conclude with the hope that a reform so rational, so cheap, and so easy to carry out will not be much longer delayed. As matters at present stand, it is quite true, as Colonel Chesney says, that the result of the casualties of a campaign on a single regiment as at present constituted is to "practically expunge it from the Army List for a season," and the authorities will do well to put an end to a system so false and vicious.

THE effect which the British occupation of Egypt will have on the status of the Suez Canal is an interesting subject for study. As we pointed out some time ago, the Canal occupies a somewhat anomalous position in regard to international law, and its relation to commercial enterprises is also somewhat singular. The Canal is a work of world-wide importance, everyone is disposed to admit. It is nevertheless a purely commercial speculation. M. de Lesseps and his shareholders are so fortunate in their enterprise, that naval and military expeditions are simultaneously fitted out by two countries to guard their property from harm. The shipowner or the freighter, who desires to insure or his cargo or vessel against the act of the enemy, goes to his underwriter and pays a premium proportionate to the risk. But M. de Lesseps has his property insured against war risks free of all cost to himself, though at an enormous expenditure to the taxpayers of England and India. It may be urged with truth that no danger would have come to the Canal had we let Arabi Pasha alone, but it is equally indisputable that the shipping is affected in precisely the same way, and the argument that applies to M. de Lesseps applies equally to the freighter in Bombay. It may be contended that the vessels and troops which guard the Canal guard also the ships. This is true, however, only by reason of their temporary contiguity. If Arabi had a few cruisers at his disposal the merchant vessels would sail at their own risk. It is beyond question that the joint protection afforded to the Canal will enormously increase the value of M. de Lesseps's stock, and in point of fact put so much money into the pockets of French capitalists. Now, the reason why some people dislike intervention in Egypt is that it savours of fighting on behalf of speculators and usurious money-lenders. No doubt these individuals will benefit by the intervention, but though we admit that they had some hand in bringing on the disturbance, we must not forget that it is the political and strategical reasons which involve us in intervention. The bondholders may be paid and got rid of, Egypt may cease to affect us, *cadit quaestio* ; in any case their claims are temporary. But the Canal remains, and being a work of public utility the public must protect it. But the British shipowner or merchant who pays Lloyds half-a-crown or five shillings per £100 to insure his goods against the Bedouins, and contributes an extra half-penny in the pound as income tax, with a prospect of indefinite increment, in order to insure the undertaking of M. de Lesseps, may well ask whether this work of public utility, which costs him so much, ought not to be administered primarily with a view to his interests, and not mainly for the purpose of earning big dividends for the shareholders. M. de Lesseps and his friends are entitled to remuneration for their enterprise. No one will dispute this. But public policy does not acknowledge the right of even an enterprising corporation to go on for an indefinite period enriching themselves at the expense of the public. The case of the Canal Company is precisely that of a gas or water company which is expropriated, under an Act of Parliament, by a Municipality. On grounds of public policy it has been deemed advisable that Municipal taxpayers should manage their own public works, especially when these works constitute, as they nearly always do, a monopoly. For this purpose the law compels private individuals to surrender lucrative undertakings, providing a general scale of compensation for compulsory sale. Whatever the claims of M. de Lesseps may be, grave inconveniences must arise if British and Indian taxpayers are frequently called on to fit out expeditions to protect his property. The complaints of the commercial community against the Canal company have been accumulating for some time. Tolls and *sur-taxes* have been maintained at an exceptional figure, although the traffic and the income of the company have enormously increased. And now, in addition to exorbitant charges, ten thousand troops, nine corvettes and gunboats, and several ironclads are being maintained at public expense to protect the Canal. Of course M. de Lesseps's position is technically unassailable, and though no one can impute a shadow of responsibility to him, the inference to be drawn from the whole matter is that it is inconvenient that works of such vital public importance should be entirely under the control of private individuals. If Egypt had been a strong and powerful country, no doubt M. de Lesseps would have been bought out before now, and very likely he would not object to sell his undertaking if he got a fair price. With the British in possession of Egypt, the position of the Canal Company will become more anomalous than it has been up to the present. It does not amount to much to say that England gave no assistance to making the Canal, and therefore has no right to interfere with it now. Great nations are not generally bound by fine reasoning of this character ; but as a matter of fact the argument does not apply. England may reasonably say, "I did not wish to have this Canal at all. I could have done without it, but since you insisted on constructing it against my wish, a work which affects my interests so closely, I must take measures to control it." In fact, English writers have all along maintained that the Canal, once constructed, should be acquired by the public and placed under the management of a public commission. The peculiarity of the Canal is this—that though technically a work of international importance, the interests of Great Britain and her dependencies in it practically reduce the interests of other nations to a nullity. Whether we would gain by a change in the management or not is another question ; but as the Canal now stands, its status is anomalous, and in the resettlement of Egypt the question of the Canal will certainly come up for consideration.

LAST night the Byculla Club achieved a remarkable step in the progress of civilization. The Club entertained not only the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, but Mrs. Ashburner, at a grand dinner, and there were nearly as many ladies as gentlemen amongst the one hundred and thirty who were at its hospitable board. The speeches were confined to one by Mr. Justice Kemball, who proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner in a few appropriate and cordial words, and another by Mr. Ashburner, giving hearty expression to his sense of the kindliness and regard which actuated the givers of the entertainment. Then followed a very brilliant ball, to which some two hundred guests were invited. The innovation of having ladies at a Club dinner was voted an indubitable success.

THE deadlock in the King Divorce case continues. A week ago Mr. Inverarity, representing the party who obtained her decree, again applied to Mr. Justice Bayley to have it made absolute. As on a former occasion when a similar motion was made the Court had refused to comply, and had directed Mrs. King to appear in person to answer the charges made against her by Mr. Turner, Captain King's solicitor, and contained in two affidavits which were placed on the records of the Court, although it was decided that he had no right to intervene at all, Mr. Inverarity could not have hoped to succeed in his motion. For Mrs. King had not complied with the order of the Court, she being absent in England. No doubt the object in view was to get a final order dismissing the case ; for then the matter could be taken before the Appellate Court which now refuses to interfere. But this expectation, if it was really entertained, was destined to be disappointed. His Lordship declined to do anything more than adjourn the case to the 16th of November, in order to allow time for Mrs. King to make an affidavit denying Mr. Turner's charges, if denial be possible. Now, the Court on the previous occasion had distinctly stated that an affidavit would be of no use, and that the lady should appear in person ; but it turns out that the Court has no power to order her personal attendance, and the former order was therefore a mere *brutum fulmen*. Mrs. King has now three courses open to her. She may file affidavits ; she may apply for an addition to her alimony to enable her to come to Bombay at the unlucky Captain King's expense ; or she may elect to do nothing. Seeing that the decree would have been made absolute but for the statements made by Mr. Turner when attempting to intervene, and that the intervention was declared by the Court to be inadmissible, it is not easy to see how the Court can be extricated from its present embarrassment unless it decide to ignore the affidavits altogether, or, acting upon the information they irregularly place before it, grant a new trial. Captain King's object in getting Mr. Turner to intervene was avowedly to get the opportunity of rebutting the charges of outrageous cruelty which were preferred against him with entire freedom when the undefended case was first heard. That object is generally admitted to have been attained, but the consequences to both himself and the other party to the suit are not a little embarrassing. That such a complication should have arisen shows very clearly the necessity of completely assimilating the legal machinery in India in divorce cases to that of England, by giving to the Advocate-General the powers of a Queen's Proctor.

THE experiment of telephonic communication appears to have answered fairly well in Bombay. Since February last there have been about a hundred subscribers to the Exchange which was then established, while in London at the end of the first year there were only sixty subscribers. As the value of the Exchange increases in a geometrical ratio to the number of those who are in connection with it, it may be taken that the prospect here is much better than it was in London in the beginning. It is now proposed to establish a local company which will introduce some new development. Open exchanges will be established at different business centres and at Malabar Hill, where on payment of two annas anyone may be put into communication with a subscriber and have a five minutes' conversation with him. Further, arrangements are contemplated for connecting vessels in dock with their respective agents for a fee of ten or fifteen rupees for the time vessels are in port. These improvements will not only add to the value of the Telephonic Exchange system, but will greatly facilitate the transaction of business in the city.

WE publish this morning a concluding paper on the results of the Competitive system from the point of view of the Competition-wallah. The former paper dealt with the careers of those who entered the Civil Service during the first five years of the new system. The paper which we give this morning deals with the Competition-wallahs *en masse*.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

YESTERDAY was a comparatively quiet day at the Prince's Dock, although three steamers, which had been previously equipped with stores, &c., left with troops for Suez. These were the Khiva, the Chindwara, and the Iris.

The Khiva left the dock about 8 o'clock yesterday morning with a portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the strength of which was follows :—1 European officer, 50 rank and file, 40 followers, 52 horses, 14 mules, and 26 ponies. The men arrived at the dock early in the morning, and soon after went on board the steamer, which then left the dock.

The Chindwara took away a portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers, who also arrived from Deolali early yesterday morning in the following strength : —2 European officers, 73 rank and file, 66 followers, 79 horses, 15 mules, and 36 ponies. The steamer was ready to start at 4 p.m., but owing to the state of the tide, did not get out of the dock until between 7 and 8 p. m.

The Iris also left the dock yesterday with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, the strength of which was as under :—1 European officer, 66 rank and file, 60 followers, 70 horses, 9 mules and 40 ponies. They left Lucknow on the 3rd instant, and after a few hours' halt at Allahabad on the 4th instant, Jubbulpore on 5th instant, and Khundwa on the 6th instant, reached Deolali on the 7th. Leaving Deolali at 1 a. m., they arrived at the Prince's Dock about 9 yesterday morning. The Iris also got out of the dock between 7 and 8 p. m. yesterday.

No steamers have been fixed to leave the dock to-day ; but the Chanda and the Avoca are expected to leave to-morrow, the former with 69 followers of the Transport Department and 155 mules, and the latter with medical stores, for Suez.

THE undermentioned vessels have been recently chartered by Government to proceed to Suez :— The Cambodia, the Darien, and the Inchmornish with transport followers and mules ; and the Norfolk with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

THE Inchmornish, Lucinda, Avoca, and Kerbella were taking stores on board at the dock yesterday.

THE India, the Darien, the Cambodia, and the Norfolk were expected to enter the dock last night. The India is intended to take a portion of the 1st Battalion Manchester (63rd) Regiment to Suez.

A PORTION of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry is expected to arrive at the Prince's Dock from Deolali at 6 a. m. on the 14th instant, and will embark on board the s. s. Hampshire. The strength of the Cavalry is 1 European officer, 94 men, 70 followers, 102 horses, and 48 ponies.

A PORTION of the 13th Bengal Lancers is expected to arrive at the Prince's Dock from Deolali, at 6 a. m. on the 15th instant, and will embark on board the s. s. Wistow Hall. The strength of the Lancers is 1 European officer, 83 men, 61 followers, 89 horses, and 59 ponies.

THE batteries of artillery warned for service are H.-1 Royal Artillery, L.-1 Royal Artillery, and a mountain battery from Khandala.

WE learn with regret that a soldier of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry was killed by a railway accident at Deolali on the evening of the 9th instant.

OWING to the break in the railway near Sukkur, the transport mules for Egypt, which were to have gone from the Punjab *viâ* Kurrachee, will now be shipped at Bombay. The 20th Punjabis are pushing on, despite the break in the railway, boating *via* the Indus river and Ghar to Larkhana, thence to Radhan by rail. The regiment was expected to reach Kotree on Thursday or Friday.

THE rest camp for troops at Allahabad is to be closed to-day.

A SIMLA telegram says :—"Admiral Hewett, at Suez, is working most zealously. The Highlanders and Madras Sappers have arrived, and the latter are entrenching a camp already."

REGARDING the proposed despatch of a supplementary force to Egypt, the *Pioneer* writes :—We are extremely glad to learn that the Indian Contingent for Egypt is to be at once raised to a strength which will permit of General Macpherson doing more than merely occupying Suez and a few miles of the Canal banks. The orders mentioned by our Simla correspondent have doubtless been sanctioned by the home authorities in deference to the strong protests which were telegraphed from Army Headquarters in India when the composition of the Contingent became known. General Macpherson will now have under his command three, if not four batteries, two regiments of British Infantry, three of Native Infantry, and three of Native Cavalry. We learn from Poona also that the 16th Bombay Infantry have been again warned for service. By the time that the Contingent is assembled at Suez its strength will probably exceed 6,000 men of all ranks, and with these General Macpherson will be able to co-operate from Ismailia with the English Divisions working in the northern part of the Delta.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.*

CRIME in India is often compared with crime in England. The proportionate number of convictions in the one country is set against that in the other, and an inference is drawn, or suggested, as to the successful or non-successful working of the Police Department. But in reality the case is one for contrast rather than comparison. There are indeed in each country certain well-known criminal classes. There is in each a so-called criminal age : superficially indeed there are many points which seem to invite a direct comparison of results. A large proportion of the less serious offences in each country are committed by persons who are not professional criminals, and who would not be numbered among the criminal classes. For these offences the percentage of convictions to complaints ranges high. But it is in the case of the more serious offences, and in the case of the more professional criminals, that the chief contrast exists. There are members of the "Long firm" at home who far excel in the cunning of their art the most experienced house-breaker in India. There are thieves and burglars at home who have been trained with far more care and pains than are bestowed by their parents upon the youthful criminals of India. But this greater skill and care has only become necessary because of the greater precautions and safeguards. In India the class of the more serious crimes committed is that for which an agricultural community, dwelling for the most part in small villages, affords the readiest opportunities. And the classes who commit the greater part of these more serious crimes are those whose caste education has for generations been directed to this end. Occupation is still hereditary in India to an extent which can scarcely be appreciated in England : and the pursuit of crime is in this respect on a par with other occupations. We are speaking only of crime followed as a livelihood. The castes who thus earn their bread are, of course, much more skilful, both in the commission of offences and in removing the traces thereof, than are the occasional interlopers upon their calling. Some of them indeed have abandoned their evil habits : but it is difficult to trample out hereditary instincts in a day. Others of the caste hold to their former mode of life ; and it is these who form the most difficult foes of the Indian policeman.

Yet there are peculiarities which should render them easier to cope with than are criminals at home. For the different castes are segregative : they do not mix with one another, they do not learn from one another. Each caste has, as a rule, not only the particular class of crime which it affects, but also its own particular method of doing it. In this manner a skilful policeman can not only form a pretty accurate surmise, from the class of crime, as to the caste to which the criminal belongs, but he is also, after inspecting the *modus operandi*, enabled to draw the circle of his inquiry still closer. He would not, on the one hand, suspect Bhamtes of cattle-lifting while he knew Gopals or Banjaras to be in the neighbourhood. Nor, on the other hand, would he draw the same conclusion from seeing a small hole in the wall at the side of the door-frame, as he would from the presence of a rough ladder made of a pole with sticks tied across it at intervals. Where again the entrance has been made by a hole in the wall, large enough to admit the body, the very shape of the orifice tells its own tale. Is it made to slope downwards ? Is the outer edge larger in circumference than the inner ? Is the work neat or rough ? Each of these items is important, and gives a clue to the caste of the offenders. On the other hand, the burglary may not have been committed in silence : doors may have been broken through or cut down, and cries may have been raised. The instruments used for this purpose, as also for making holes in walls, differ, and are called by different names, among the various criminal classes. Generally they are preserved with the greatest care and occasionally reverenced ; but when one has been dropped in flight, its form will often betray its owner's caste. Other indications might also be mentioned. A few grains of mustard-seed or of bajri scattered on the floor have their import : so also has the presence of a *todga* (or charm) outside the entrance hole. By such signs as these an astute police officer will get scent of the criminal, where another would see nothing to guide him : and his next step would be to search for the stolen property. In secreting or disposing of their ill-gotten gains each caste has its favourite method, to which it generally adheres. It is this wonderful tenacity of caste-customs, even in the commission of crime, that the able detective recognises and works upon. A Kaikari woman who, upon his appearance, starts off unconcernedly with her pitcher to the well, raises his suspicion for the same reason as does an old Banjara hag who, seeing him, begins unostentatiously to cook the family dinner. Cattle, when stolen, are invariably sold at a great distance from the place of theft ; but a bullock with its horns trimmed and its hide fired almost out of all recognition, points to a different caste of cattle-lifter from that indicated by one which has no such disfigurement.

We have been led to make the foregoing remarks by a small book which has recently been published by Major E. J. Gunthorpe, M. S. C., an officer in the Berar Police, who was recently employed on special duty in this Presidency. His "Notes on Criminal Tribes residing in or frequenting the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and the Central Provinces" were commenced, we are told, "with the intention of aiding the police to recognize, and cope with, the criminal tribes who frequent these parts of India. The more important of the castes mentioned are the different branches of the great Bauria family who, under various names, are well-known over almost the whole of Hindustan and the Dekhan ; the Banjaras, known on the Madras side as Lambadis ; the Kolhalis ; the Kaikaris ; the Kanjhars ; the Gopals ; and others. Nearly all these tribes have other names, given them by the people of the countries which they infest. A Kolhali, for example, is known in the Telugu country as a Domaru, and in Central India as a Berial. In other cases there is merely a correspondence, and not an identity. The Sunarias of Hindustan correspond in this way to the Bhamtes of Southern India. With respect to each caste mentioned, the author, after describing their manners, customs, and dress, states the particular class of crime which they affect, the method followed, and the tools used in its commission, the places of hiding chosen, or other plans adopted for concealment of the property and for its subsequent disposal. The information has, we are assured, been gathered at first hand ; "much time and trouble have been expended in collecting and verifying the facts set forth ;" and the result is undoubtedly a work of eminently practical utility, which every police officer in this Presidency or in the provinces mentioned should certainly possess.

* *Notes on Criminal Tribes residing in or frequenting the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and the Central Provinces.* By Major E. J. Gunthorpe, M.S.C., Berar Police.

HORTICULTURAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be very much obliged to you, or any of your readers, if you, or they, would kindly let me know the best thing for removing ants and a sort of white insect from crotons, roses, and other delicate plants. Within the last six months I have lost several plants, and have tried all sorts of remedies without any effect.

Bombay, Aug. 11. NOVICE.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

WE learn from Sholapore that Mr. Druitt, the Joint Sessions Judge of Sholapore, convicted a European and four Brahmins on Wednesday, and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for offering a bribe of Rs. 150 to Mr. Sorabjee Pudumjee, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Sholapore, as an inducement to strike off a case which is pending in his court against some koolkurnees of the Barsi talooka for having secreted a prisoner who had escaped from Tooljapore, in H. H. the Nizam's Dominion, and for having assaulted the Nizam's police, who followed the runaway.

The case naturally created a good deal of excitement amongst the Brahmin community, on account of the accused being well-to-do persons, one of them being a Deshmookh ; and consequently no trouble or money was spared to procure them the best legal advice possible.

We learn that the European accused first brought the proposal to Mr. Sorabjee, who secreted a few detectives behind his bed, who overheard the conversation and saw the men count out the rupees, on Sunday evening at about 9 p. m. The policemen, coming out from behind the bed, apprehended the men then and there red-handed, and thus no amount of legal advice could save them.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE weekly Tent-pegging and Tilting Tournament was held on the maidan on Thursday afternoon, and the sports proved as successful as usual, the amusement of the spectators being increased by the addition to the programme of a Postilion Race, which created much fun and has to be seen to be appreciated. A large number of ladies again graced the meeting with their presence, and appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. By the kind permission of General Hewett and the officers of the B. V. R., the band of the corps was present to further enliven the evening's sports. Mr. Arthur took the prize for tent-pegging and tilting, as will be seen from the annexed score :—

	TENT-PEGGING.	TILTING.	TOTAL
Arthur	1 5 3 5 5	3	22
Remington	2 2 5 2 2	3	16
Rivett-Carnac	2 2 1 0 5	—	10
Slater	2 2 2 3 1	—	10
McCudden	1 1 1 1 1	3	8
Mackay	2 0 1 1 1	—	5
Symons	0 1 5 2 —	—	—
Even	0 2 —	—	—

WINNER, ALLAN ARTHUR.

POSTILION RACES.

FIRST HEAT.

1. Mr. Symons' .... { Sky Lark. Tom Tit.
2. Mr. Mackay's .... { Nap. Darky.
0. Mr. Macrae's .... { Coquette. Balaam.
0. Mr. Stewart's .... { Cabul. Cocktail.

SECOND HEAT.

1. Mr. Gray's .... { Cherub. Seraph.
2. Mr. Bridgeman's ... { Tommy. Prince.
0. Mr. Arthur's .... { Hollands. Schnapps.
0. Mr. Steel's .... { Ugly Mary. The Bishop.

FINAL.

1. Mr. Gray's .... { Cherub. Seraph.
2. Mr. Symons' .... { Sky Lark. Tom Tit.

Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Mackay also started.

In the first heat of the Postilion Race, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Mackay ran rather wild, and Mr. Littleton Symons won easily. In the second Mr. Steel lost his partner, and Mr. Arthur was left at the post. Mr. Gray and Mr. Bridgeman therefore had it all to themselves. In the final Mr. Mackay rushed off with the lead, rather widely, and Mr. Littleton Symons, piloting his ponies well, came down the straight with a good lead. Mr. Gray's ponies, however, picked him up on the post, and won a good race by two noses. In the first heat Mr. Stewart was disqualified on arrival at the post, as he had a pony missing. The animal has not since been heard of.

Among the many spectators on the ground, we noticed H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

CRICKET.

THE Carlton C. C. plays the Gymkhana to-day. The following play for the Gymkhana :—

T. H. Moore.
C. G. Barton.
A. G. Carlton.
F. H. Birdwood.
J. S. Ashby.
James Moore.
A. E. Carnegy.
J. C. Johnston.
F. H. Lyle.
A. N. Other.
L. Penny.

CANON AND ROMAN LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Spectator," whose pretensions I ventured to expose in a letter published in your issue of Tuesday last, probably shows his sagacity in not attempting to answer the facts that I brought forward. And I should not have troubled you to insert another line from me on a subject which can only interest a limited number of your readers, had not "Spectator" charged me with "wantonly" referrring to a Novel of Justinian other than the one he actually cited. Now, in the first letter written by your correspondent, in your issue of the 5th inst., he talks of *concubina (quæ sine dotalium tabularum solemnitate ductæ fuerant)* and refers to Justinian Nov. 18, c. 5. Being surprised at this use of the verb *duco* —a verb which I had seen used in connection with *uxor*, but never with *concubina*—I turned to the Novel cited, and found that the quotation was incorrect. Novel 18, c. 5, simply allows, in certain cases, the natural children that have been born to a man by his concubine to inherit a portion of the estate of their putative father should he die intestate. The word *concubina* does, it is true, occur in this chapter, but the sentence quoted by your correspondent, *e. g., quæ sine dotalium . . . fuerant*, does not occur. The latter sentence, however, is, in effect, contained in Nov. 22, cap. 18, to which I referred in my letter, and is used in reference to the Roman wife, and not to the concubine, who is, indeed, not, directly, mentioned therein. Your correspondent, in fact, by prefacing the words *quæ sine dotalium . . . fuerant* with the word *concubina*, committed a deliberate falsification of a quotation out of Justinian's Novels in order to serve the purposes of his own argument. This is a mode of conducting a controversy to which I must confess myself totally unequal, and I have therefore to regret in finding that I must leave such a discussion as the morality of the canonists is likely to be brought to an abrupt termination.

F.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 10.—The barometer has fallen slightly nearly everywhere, and save in Assam and Lower Bengal the pressure is rather below the average of the season. A break in the rains has occurred in North-west India, and in the north-west winds, with dry weather, have set in. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and Rajputana the atmospheric conditions in some respects resemble those of August, 1880. The monsoon is still strong at Surat, but moderate at Bombay, the Deccan stations, and elsewhere. Bengal, Assam, Burmah, the Malabar Coast and the Ghauts are the only provinces where rain is plentiful. Rain to-day :—Saugor Island, over two inches ; Mangalore, Mercara, and Cochin, over one inch ; Sibsagar, Dhubri, Dacca, Hazaribagh, Masulipatam, and Akyab, half an inch each ; and Mozufferpore, Bhaugulpore, Sylhet, and Diamond Island, half an inch and upwards.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding date last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. [illegible] Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 11th August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Wind. Direction and force.	[illegible]
	Ins.		Miles.
Kurrachee	29·715	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	·754	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	·785	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	·791	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	·805	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	·861	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	·888	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	·907	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	·740	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	·763	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	·787	[illegible]	[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

MILITARY CONVENTION WITH THE PORTE.

LONDON, AUG. 10, EVENING.

Several transports sailed yesterday for Egypt. The embarkation of all the troops composing the British expeditionary force is expected to be nearly completed to-day.

The transport Orient, having on board H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, General Adye, and Sir E. Malet, has arrived at Alexandria.

LONDON, AUG. 11, MORNING.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question, said that the Porte had intimated its readiness to conclude a military convention with England.

THE MILITARY DISTURBANCE AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 11.

There was a great disturbance last night. Many shops were looted; 30 persons were seriously wounded, and many were bruised. A police inspector was slightly hurt. Shops and houses were closed.

The assailants, it is believed, are chiefly of the Belooch Regiment, numbering from a hundred to two hundred.

Great excitement prevailed to-day, when a body of Goshees, number ing one thousand, were observed issuing from the Bagdadi lines armed with cudgels.

The native community is in great terror. The natives demand strict investigation to vindicate the honour of the Belooch Regiment and to disprove the rumours flying about to their disparagement.

ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 11.

An accident has occurred to the mail-train which left Howrah last night (Thursday). When nearing Nowadi station, the engine and tender left the rails, the carriages following. It is reported that no passengers were injured. The Bombay train with the up-country mails left here to-night at the usual time, but without the Calcutta mails.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

The up mail-train from Calcutta was derailed at Nowadi this morning. One passenger was injured slightly. After four hours' detention, the passengers and mails were forwarded by a fresh train from Mokameh.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. GOVERNOR.

The steamer Governor, which has been aground for the last ten days off Hooghly Point, floated yesterday, and is now coming up the river.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

The Honourable L. R. Tottenham, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, has obtained privilege leave for one month from the 23rd November next.

Surgeon-Major Center, M. B., Professor of the Lahore Medical School, and Chemical Examiner to the Punjab Government, officiates as Statistical Office to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Department.

Mr. J. B. Fuller, C. S., officiates as Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces.

Licenses for the importation of sulphur intended only for *bonâ fide* medicinal, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes may in future be granted without payment of a fee.

Captain H. A. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, officiating second squadron commander 1st Regiment Central India Horse, officiates as Political Assistant at Goona, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Brevet Lieut. Colonel Buller.

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson has been granted fifteen months leave out of India.

Mr. J. E. Cooke officiates as Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. A. C. Tupp has been appointed Accountant-General N. W. P. and Oudh. He, however, continues until further orders to act as Accountant-General, Bombay, and Commissioner of the Department of Issue and State Paper Currency, Bombay.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, B. C. S., has been confirmed as Under-Secretary in the Financial Department.

Major Rowlandson, Madras S. C., has temporary rank as Controller of Military Accounts while employed with the troops in Egypt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE ARREARS BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Lords have adopted the modifications of their amendments to the Arrears Bill which were made by the Commons.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, AUG. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 9th.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¼
Bar Silver	51⅝d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,800,000,	Dec. £600,000
Bills Discounted	£22,700,000,	Dec. £200,000
Bullion	£22,100,000,	Dec. £700,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent.

Arrival—Bedouin.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 10.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

FRIDAY AUGUST 11.

At 6 a.m.	77·8
„ 10 a.m.	80·4
„ 2 p.m.	83·2
„ 4 p.m.	82·3

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, accompanied by Major Heyland, Military Secretary, and Captain Dean, Aide-de-Camp in waiting, left Bombay from the Boree-bunder station by the mail-train to Poona at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The attendance of a guard of honour and of the heads of departments had been dispensed with. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Apollo-bunder battery on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

THE Hon'ble L. R. and Mrs. Ashburner are at present the guests of the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General.

THE Maharajah Scindia arrived at Allahabad from Indore on Wednesday morning under the usual salute from the Fort, and was received by a guard of honour with band of the 28th P. N. I.

COLONEL MURRAY, D. A. G., R. A., will succeed General Cobbe, C. B., at Jubbulpore in about a week, Colonel Murray being succeeded by Colonel Hughes, B. R. A., from A. A. G. at the Horse Guards.

COLONEL GREEN, C.B., R. A., goes home on leave from Umballa at once, and will probably retire on the 1st October. Colonel Fraser, R. A., commanding at Barrackpore, will also have to retire or be placed on the unemployed list on the same date.

MAJOR-GENERALS POLLARD AND PEILE R. (Bengal) E., D. P. W. Secretaries to the Punjab and N.-W. P. Governments, have had their time extended to 1st January, when, it is expected, they will be succeeded in the D. P. W. by Colonels Limond, C.B., and DeBourbel, B. R. E., respectively.

MAJOR FREER, R. E., at Great Yarmouth, has exchanged with Major Clark, B. R. E.

ANOTHER murder case from Meerut is to be tried at Allahabad on Monday. On this occasion a soldier of the 68th L. I. will be charged with shooting his comrade.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bushire ten days after the bombardment of Alexandria, says that "the present events in Egypt do not in the least create excitement or curiosity among the Mahomedans here."

THE Lahore paper's reports from Kabul state that "the Amir is still making military preparations, for an attack, it is said, on Isa Khan, the Governor of Afghan-Turkestan."

THE latest official reports from all parts of Assam mention that rain was much wanted throughout the province, especially in Sylhet, where the long-continued drought was becoming a very serious matter, the transplanting of rice being completely stopped.

IN his suggestions regarding the opening out of iron industries in the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, Ritter C. Von Schwarz recommends an extension of the Wardah Warora Railway to Hyderabad through Chanda; a junction of the Great Indian Peninsula line at Kampti with Gadawara or Jubbulpore (the Bhusawal-Jubbalpure line) *viâ* Seoni, and a further extension of the latter line through Sagar and Jhansi and a junction with Gwalior.

THE *Indian Mirror*, an influential native paper published at Calcutta, has a leading article on "Slavery in the Bhopal and other Mahomedan States in India." The *Mirror* considers that it would be "satisfactory to know whether the Begum habitually or generally imports slaves, even for the humane purpose of restoring them to freedom, and whether Abyssinian and Circassian slaves are not to this day to be found still retained in a condition of slavery at the Bhopal Court. These points are important enough to deserve the most careful and searching enquiry for the very credit of the British administration in India." And further :—"We would earnestly urge Lord Ripon's Government to extend the scope of any enquiry it may institute in Bhopal to other Feudatory States, where grounds may be found for suspecting the existence of slavery, in order that an evil, which is a reproach to civilisation and a curse to humanity may be exterminated for all time to come in India as in other parts of the vast British Empire."

IN another column we give some particulars of the present position and prospects of the gentleman who once described himself as "the Napoleon of Mining Finance in England." The episodes of Tremayne and Co. in Bombay, and Archer, Levy and Co. in Calcutta, seem to have placed Mr. Wadge (*alias* Captain Berkely Archer) in funds for a new start in England; but as soon as he made himself sufficiently prominent, he began to be enquired about, and this led to his arrest on charges which seem likely to remove him for some considerable time from the chance of trading upon the instinctive credulity and love of gambling of his fellow mortals. We see a Calcutta paper suggests that the Directors of the Imperial Silver-Lead Mining Company "might do worse than assist in the prosecution of, perhaps, the most impudent swindler who ever sought a field for his talents in India."

THE *Indian Daily News* continues to pelt the Government with arguments directed against the recent disbandment of troops and advice to increase the strength of the Native Army even beyond what it was before the late reductions were carried into effect. In its latest issue our contemporary writes :—

> "Having said so much, we feel constrained to add briefly what we deem necessary under the circumstances of the day. The disbanded regiments should be restored; the native army should be increased by at least 50,000 men; Madras and Bombay should receive large additions of strength in cavalry; a native artillery should be formed, and the proportion of guns to strength should never be allowed to fall below four per mile; lastly, complete and effective batteries of machine guns should be formed, and a strong effort should be made to get rid of the perilous evil of varieties of ammunition as a consequence of a medley of arms. Even if the Egyptian matter blow over, we hold that the world has entered upon a new period of political change and disturbance, and we would have this fact recognised and prepared for, instead of preparation made for an era of peace, of which no man outside the Government of India can see the faintest token or sign."

AMONG the passengers by the P. and O. steamship Verona—that arrived in Plymouth Sound on July 17—was Mr. C. A. Cookson, C.B., the British Consul and Judge at Alexandria. Mr. Cookson returned invalided in consequence of the injuries that he received at the outbreak on June 11.

THE following is the text of the Vote of Censure of which notice was given by Mr. Gorst :—"That the failure of Her Majesty's Government to avert the pillage and destruction by fire of the city of Alexandria consequent upon the collapse of the *de facto* Egyptian authorities during the bombardment of the forts urgently demands the censure of the Imperial Parliament."

THE *Lancet* contradicted a statement that Surgeon-General Alexander Smith, at present in charge at Gibraltar, had been selected to proceed to Egypt as Principal Medical Officer of the troops, and believed that the administrative staff would consist of Deputy Surgeon-General Hanbury in charge of the department, and Deputy Surgeon-General Ekin and Brigade Surgeon Manley in charge of divisions. Eight field hospitals were in course of equipment and would be sent out as required, each being under the charge of a brigade surgeon or a senior surgeon-major. The troops in Alexandria were to be provided immediately with a complete hospital equipment and the necessary staff from home.

A WRITER in the *World* notes that "in the expedition to Egypt there is to be a Highland Brigade, composed of four regiments. These will consist of the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders, 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders. If these corps go into action singly, well and good; but, if they fight together, the chances are greatly in favour of a very serious muddle. This is another illustration of the folly of abolishing the numerical designations of regiments. Under the regulations which existed up to July last, these four battalions were called the 42d, the 71st, the 75th, and the 79th Highlanders—titles by no means unknown to fame."

IN the House of Commons on July 20, in reply to Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Gladstone stated that the delay in the Indian Budget was due, like many other unfulfilled engagements, to the deplorable position in which the House stood with reference to its business. His noble friend would do his best, and the Government would assist him, to introduce it before they came to the dregs of the Session. He hoped those gentlemen who put questions which he was obliged to answer by referring to the impotence of Parliament would give their best assistance when they came to proposals for relieving the House.

AT the next meeting of the Court of Common Council of the City of London Mr. James Wheeler was to move that the Corporation should entertain Cetewayo at a banquet in the Guildhall soon after his arrival.

THE Nawab-Vicar-ul-Oomra, attended by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, and Mr. E. J. Lawder (in attendance upon the Nawab), was presented to Her Majesty by the Marquess of Hartington on July 14. The Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadur and the Nawab Mir Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, sons of his Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., attended by Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., were likewise presented to Her Majesty by the Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald being present.

GENTLEMEN addicted to smoking in crowds regardless of the discomfort they may be causing to their neighbours—and it may be observed that gentlemen of this class generally seem to choose rather inferior tobacco to blow into other people's faces—might do well, suggests the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to read a little story related in a letter in the *Times* of July 21. It will show them that their inconsiderate self-indulgence may occasionally prove as dangerous as it is at all times unmannerly. A social nuisance, however great, is generally borne in patience till it kills or nearly kills somebody. It is to be hoped that the narrow escape of the lady whose dress was set on fire by the lighted end of a cigar during the Eton and Harrow match will prove a sufficient warning against this common, but not the less odiously ill-bred, habit.

Apropos ofthe charge against Mr. Bradlaugh of being concerned in the publication of blasphemous prints, the *Law Journal* has some remarks on the subject of "disqualifications for blasphemy." Our legal contemporary says :—

> "There appears to be an impression that the conviction of Mr. Bradlaugh for blasphemy would be a short cut to disqualifying him for Parliament. There are some strange applications of punishment to offence to be found in the statute-book; but this we think is not one of them. The Act 9 and 10 Wm. III., c. 32, provides certain disqualifications upon the conviction of any formerly professing Christian who denies Christianity. These are, upon a first conviction, incapacity to 'have or enjoy any office or offices, employment or employments, ecclesiastical' civil, or military, or any part in them, or any profit or advantage appertaining to them or any of them, and the forfeiture of 'any office, place, or employment' held by the convicted person. A person convicted a second time is 'disabled to sue, prosecute, plead, or use any action or information in any court of law or equity, or to be guardian of any child, or executor or administrator of any person, or capable of any legacy, or deed of gift, or to bear any office, civil or military, or benefice ecclesiastical, for ever within the realm.' These penalties, to which is added three years' imprisonment on a second conviction, are severe and sweeping. They are still in force, the statute having only been modified in favour of Unitarians in 1813; but Parliamentary disqualification is one of the few disabilities to which they do not extend. A seat in Parliament is not an 'office,' or even a 'place' within the meaning of the Statute. Should Mr. Bradlaugh be twice convicted under this Act he would be disqualified from suing in courts of law."

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—Enough is known of the mysteries of the craft of Private Secretary to a great Minister to make one always half regret the inevitable translation that awaits all the more distinguished members of the class from the Minister's ante-room to some permanent Board. Discretion, coolness, tact, industry, self-effacement, and that faculty of despatch which Chesterfield pronounced to be the soul of business—all these qualities go to the making of a private secretary, and it has indeed been held by some that a heaven-born private secretary is as rare a creation as a heaven-born Minister. Mr. Godley has been credited by common repute with possessing the qualities of his post in the highest degree, though, of course, nobody but Mr. Gladstone himself can have means of knowing their full measure. It seems something of a pity that what was meant for mankind should go to the Inland Revenue, and, as in one or two other cases, satisfaction at a merited promotion is tempered by regret that gifts first shown in a brilliant university career should find no more public field. But the national service makes an immense gain, and Mr. Godley's *alma mater* may be glad of one more proof that splendid university success is not incompatible with the qualities of the highest sort of man of business.

THE VEERAMGAUM SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY.

THIS case was resumed to-day before Mr. Philpotts, Sessions Judge, and two assessors.

Hemchundsuri Harakchundsuri is charged in this case with attempt to murder Herbert L. Evezard, an Inspector in the Salt Department. The accused is also charged with assaulting and with voluntarily causing hurt to public servants.

Mr. Nurbheram, Government pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Branson, with Messrs. Kathvate and Rustomjee Gimi, High Court pleaders, defended the accused.

The judge, on taking his seat on the bench, said that he had searched the *Government Gazette* from 1878 up to the present time, but could find no authority giving power to salt inspectors to interfere with persons carrying arms. His Honour proposed to resume the evidence for the prosecution that day, and then to postpone the case until Saturday morning. Unless the prosecution produced before the Court any authority showing that the inspectors had power to seize the gun, he would acquit the prisoner under section 251 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as he thought that the charge of attempt to murder was not proved.

Dadu Bux the police jemadar, was further examined.—Saloo sepoy was sent to the doctor. He was wounded on the elbow and was bleeding. The jemadar was hit on the finger, but was not sent to the hospital. The inspector told me to go to the Ghoorji and take his statement. I went with the karkoon. The door was shut, and I could get no answer. Afterwards I kept a guard there to tell me if the Ghoorji came out. I did not seize the Ghoorji, as there was a likelihood of a riot breaking out. The Ghoorji did not come out of his house for two days. I then went to the Mamlatdar, who referred me to the inspector. The inspector said that the offence was not serious, and that a warrant might be issued by the Mamlatdar. I knew at the time that the gun was fired against the saheb, and I reported the matter to the Mamlatdar and the inspector. I was present when the accused was captured. I and the Mamlatdar went with the Superintendent to the *apasara*. When we arrived there, the doors were open. For about half-an-hour the accused refused to come down. He eventually came down, when he was taken in a carriage to the travellers' bungalow. The accused appeared to be injured in one of his temples, and was bleeding. I was not informed about it. I asked him about the wound, but he would not give any answer. The depositions that I have taken were written down as dictated by the witnesses. The chief constable was at Ahmedabad at the time, and I was acting for him. I asked the witnesses if there was any powder or shot with the accused, and they said that he had not. The barrel of the gun being examined with the ramrod was not found to be rusty. I could not find the bullet, although I looked for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—The complainant and his witnesses told me that the dispute had taken place under a tamarind tree by the side of the tank. I went to search for the bullet on the following day. I did not report that I had searched for the bullet. I reported this verbally to the second-class Magistrate.

Q.—Did you report it to the Superintendent?

A.—I reported it to the inspector.

Mr. Branson.—That is not my question. (Question repeated.)

Witness.—No. I did not report it to the Superintendent. My cutcherry is about 30 paces away from that of the Mamlatdar. I went to the Mamlatdar's cutcherry, where I saw the Mamlatdar and the saheb. The Mamlatdar told me to send a sepoy with the saheb.

Q.—Now Mr. Anderson has sworn that he had not been to the Mamlatdar. What do you say to that?

A.—If he has said so, I have nothing to say.

Q.—Then does he lie, or do you lie?

A.—I cannot say anything. I sent a sepoy named Peerbhoy with the saheb. He has not been examined. I do not recollect having entered the search for the bullet in my diary. Mr. Anderson spoke to me at the Mamlatdar's cutcherry about the dispute with the accused. After that Mr. Evezard came, and I went with him by the Adawlat-road. I sent Noorbhoy with Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Branson.—You just said it was Peerbhoy.

Witness.—There is no such man as Peerbhoy; the real name is Noorbhoy.

The judge.—But you did mention the name of Peerbhoy?

Mr. Branson.—If there was no such person as Peerbhoy, how did the name occur to you?

Witness.—I made a mistake; I meant to say Noorbhoy.

Q.—Is it not the fact that no person whatever was sent with the saheb, hence your mistake?

A.—No, Noorbhoy was sent. When I was going by the Mansuri gate I saw Noorbhoy, whom I asked to get the gun. I then went back to the cutcherry with the saheb, and met Peerbhoy with the gun on the road.

Mr. Branson.—Again he mentions the name Peerbhoy.

Witness.—He is called by both names—Peerbhoy as well as Noorbhoy. When I went into the cutcherry, I saw the accused in the compound. He was bleeding a little from his wound.

Q.—Is it not a fact that the accused laid a complaint against the sahebs, but you refused to entertain a complaint against *saheb logues*?

A.—No. I never said anything of the kind either at the cutcherry or anywhere else. When the accused left the compound of the cutcherry in anger, I, having called out to my men, followed him. When I got to the *apasara*, I asked the Maharaj what injuries he had sustained. I asked him if he had to make any complaint against the sahebs. I had not heard before from anyone that he wanted to lay a complaint against the sahebs.

Mr. Branson here read the witness's deposition before the Magistrate, which was to the effect that the Mamlatdar had asked witness to take down the complaint of the Maharaj against the sahebs.

Witness.—What I stated before the Magistrate is true; but I omitted by mistake to mention the fact in my evidence to-day. I do not know why the Mamlatdar did not receive the complaint. It was about 8 p.m. when I took down the depositions of the sahebs and the witnesses. I know a man named Shumshere Peerbhoy, whose evidence I took at the travellers' bungalow. I first heard the name of Shumshere at that time. I had inquired who Shumshere was. I went to the inspector with the depositions in my hand on the night of the dispute. The inspector saw the depositions.

Q.—Now, do you know that the inspector has sworn that you did not go to him on the night of the 27th, nor did you show him the depositions?

A.—I heard him say that he had seen the depositions. I had given orders to Mooljee to go to the inspector on the morning of the 28th, and show him the depositions. I know the inspector has said that Mooljee did not see him on that day. I did not report that an attempt to murder had been made, either to the Superintendent or to the First-class Magistrate. I do not know if a case of an attempt to murder should be reported to these officers. I heard that a Veeramgaum doctor went to the accused to treat him.

In the course of his cross-examination, the witness was frequently warned by the judge not to run on, but to speak to the point. Mr. Branson drew the Court's attention to the demeanour of the witness in the box.

The witness was then briefly re-examined by the Government pleader.

The case for the prosecution was here closed. The prosecution declined to call the police inspector Nurbheram, whose evidence had been taken before the committing Magistrate. Mr. Branson applied to compel the prosecution to tender him for cross-examination, which the Court declined to do.

Jessingh Nursingrao, a clerk in the District Judge's Court, deposed to having examined personally the files of the *Government Gazette* from the year 1878 up to the present time; but he did not find any notification in it authorizing Salt or Customs Inspectors to interfere with persons carrying arms.

The case was ultimately adjourned until Saturday morning, and the accused was let out on bail for Rs. 10,000.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday afternoon, there were present—Sir F. Souter (Chairman), Col. Merewether, Mr. Carroll, Dr. Blane, Capt. Morland, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

Sanction was given to the payment, from the Bhundarwada Water-works allotment of the 27 lacs loan, of Rs. 1,31,500, with interest thereon at 4½ per cent. from the 7th instant, being the amount payable, under the sanction of the High Court, to Mr. Purmanundas Jeevandas for Bhundarwada Hill.

Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 13,335-9-1, as an advance to be adjusted hereafter, being the amount awarded by the Collector of Bombay to Mr. Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parukh, for the land taken from his property for the new sewer and street between Portuguese Church-street and Khetwady, together with interest thereon, amounting to Rs. 155-10-4. This amount is payable under the sanction given by the Town Council on the 31st March last to the acquisition of the land.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 170, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of printing the correspondence regarding the new police quarters at Byculla. The Council also recommended the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 800, from Surplus Cash Balance, to meet the cost of three pairs of bullocks required for meat-vans, Market Department.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Carlton Club.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Gymkhana, evening.

Performance, Esplanade Theatre, Natuck Ootejak Mandli.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Mecca (s), from Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khiva (s), Iris (s), and Chindwara (s), for Suez.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quick March	Sturm	Piefke.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	Madame Favart	Hare.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	The Times	C. Coote.
Galop	The Hermit's Bells	Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Khandalla entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Avoca entered, and the s. s. Khiva left, yesterday.

CHOLERA AT DEOLALI DEPOT.—Some cholera cases are reported at the depôt. Most active sanitary measures have been adopted.

FALL OF A BALCONY.—The balcony of a house belonging to Hajee Moola, at Telli-mohla, suddenly collapsed and fell down on Thursday. Fortunately no one was injured by the occurrence.

HARBOUR ACCIDENT.—Gunga Goma, a Hindu female labourer employed on board the s. s. Boskenna Bay, yesterday, fell from the side of the vessel into a coal prow, sustaining severe injury to her left thigh. She was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is under treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapore Hindu burning-ground, on the body of Bhugwandass Nankoo, aged eighteen years, who died from an injury to his eye. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by the hook of a scale balance accidentally catching and injuring his left eye."

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was he [redacted] day at Walkeshwar, on the body of a Hi name unknown, who was found drowne Walkeshwar Tank, and a verdict of death by drowning was recorded. Soon inquest had been held the son of the dec formed the police that the deceased's n Crishna Pandoo, that deceased had been Mungulwady, and that he had been suffer some internal disease for some time.

A STREET NUISANCE.—As the Municipal sioner was passing through Borah Bazaar-street at 5-30 p. m. on Thursday last, a quantity of rubbish and sweepings was thrown out of a window of a three-storeyed house. The Commissioner, on seeing the nuisance, which is of frequent occurrence in the native town, directed the police to obtain the name of the owner of the house and communicate it to him at the Municipal Office. The house from which the nuisance was committed is No. 1, belonging to Kuttow Natha, who resides on the premises with other tenants.

PET TIGER CUBS.—From one of the Bangalore papers we learn that Major Pleydell, whom most of our readers will remember at Hydrabad, where he captured four tiger cubs, two of which he presented to the Nizam, has been prohibited by the Senior Magistrate of Bangalore from appearing in the public roads with his tiger cubs.—*Deccan Times.*

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—The following curiously vague paragraph appears in yesterday's *Deccan Herald* :—"There is an exceedingly painful rumour afloat—names and designations all given, but on hearsay only, and therefore not *wholly* reliable, without further information—that a corporal belonging to one of the troops or batteries stationed at or near Kirkee—we purposely suppress all names for the present—has in a fit of temporary insanity, occasioned, we learn, by his having been crossed and disappointed in love, unhappily put an end to his existence by throwing himself into the river somewhere near his own lines. When it was remarked that the corporal in question was "absent without leave" from his quarters, inquiries were diligently instituted for him, as it was uneasily felt that the man, who bore an excellent character in his company, must have fallen a victim to foul play. It was then remembered by those in whose company he had last been, that the missing man had spoken somewhat bitterly and despondingly of life being a burthen to him, too heavy to bear, &c., &c., and that they (the friends he was bidding good-bye to, after an evening visit) were not to be astonished if they should see him no more. These remarks were not, of course, literally interpreted, but were received, by the parents or relations of the young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses, as an intimation that he would give way before the superior pretensions of his more successful rival, with whom, it is said, he parted good friends on that very evening, both of them proceeding together part of the way after having wished their friends good-bye for the evening. The intelligence, as it was placed at our disposal, was fuller of detail than that which we impart; and the painful occurrence has occasioned much grief and consternation among the parties concerned. The particulars, however, into which we have entered are substantially those that were detailed to us, and there is every reason to fear that the unhappy man has made away with himself."

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 13.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns, 189 and 308.

5 p. m.—Sunday School.

6 p. m.—Litany.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 370, 203, and 222.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock and in the evening at half-past five.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 13.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m. Official time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,

6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (plain).

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon (choral).

10 a. m.—Matins.

5 p. m.—Children's service.

6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 13.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time.) Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 253 and 207.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 178 (part 1), 198, and 21.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 13.

8 a. m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Rowjee Succaram was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, viz., in the case of Regina *vs.* Muthooradass Sooklal and Heerjee Souspal, recently tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, in respect of the theft of coals at Sewree and other bunders, the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

Mr. H. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Macfarlane, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the defence.

Mr. Cleveland, in opening the case, said that the present action arose from the coal fraud case which was recently tried at the High Court. When the case was first investigated by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, the prisoner, who was then a witness on behalf of the prosecution, said among other things that he knew a Parsee named Cursetjee Cowasjee, who took deliveries of coal landed ex the s. s. Sunbeam from his master at the Sewree-bunder. After the prisoner in the above case had been committed for trial by the magistrate he was communicated with one day previous to the trial by the managing clerk of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, the solicitors for the prosecution, and he (the accused) reiterated the statements made by him before the magistrate. When he was called as a witness to be examined by counsel in the High Court, he recanted his statements, and the Advocate-General had accordingly to cross-examine him on the deposition made by him in the Police Court. The evidence, the accused said, given before the magistrate was not true, inasmuch as it was given under zoolum practised upon him by the police. He (Mr. Cleveland) would prove that the statements made by the accused at the Police Court were true, and that those made in the High Court proceedings were false.

The written sanction of Mr. Justice Latham for the prosecution of the accused for perjury was then put in.

Mr. Macfarlane pointed out that the statements upon which the charge was based had not been set out in the information.

The magistrate said he did not think it necessary that the statements should be fully set out in the information; they might be supplemented during the examination of witnesses.

The interpreter of Mr. Ryan's Court and Mr. Eduljee Sorabjee Davur, managing clerk to Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, were examined for the prosecution; and the case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 17th instant.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy appeared to answer the charge of cheating, in respect of a sum of Rs. 28,000, preferred against him by Peerbhoy Damjee.

Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defence.

Peerbhoy Damjee deposed that he was a merchant and resided at Chinch-bunder. He also advanced money on the security of landed property. In the beginning of June last one Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy applied to him, through a broker named Rahimbhoy Hemraj, for a loan of Rs. 28,000 on the security of four of his landed properties, three of them situated on Nowrojee Hill and one in Doongry Cooly-street. He had personal interviews with the accused on the subject of the loan, and it was represented by him that the properties were all free from incumbrances, except the property in Doongry Cooly-street, which was, he said, mortgaged to one Ramjee Madhowjee for the sum of Rs. 17,000. The accused also represented that the claim of Ramjee Madhowjee would be paid out of the money to be borrowed from the complainant, and that a re-conveyance would be obtained from Ramjee Madhowjee previously to mortgaging the Doongry Cooly-street property to him. Upon these representations the complainant agreed to make the advance. The complainant afterwards instructed his attorneys, Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, to prepare a re-conveyance of the Doongry Cooly-street property from Ramjee Madhowjee, and a mortgage deed of all the properties, to himself; and on the 27th June last he paid over the sum of Rs. 28,000, a portion of it being given to Ramjee Madhowjee at the request of the accused, and the remainder to the accused, on his executing to the complainant the mortgage of the four properties. After the execution of the re-conveyance and mortgage the complainant requested the accused to attend at the Registrar's office for the purpose of getting the documents registered, but he put him off from time to time on some pretence or other, until the 1st July last, when he attended with him before the Sub-Registrar of the Mandvie district, and presented the re-conveyance for registration, and also had the mortgage executed by him in his favour registered. The complainant had since come to know that the representations made by the accused to the effect that he had not encumbered the Doongry Cooly-street property except to Ramjee Madhowjee were untrue, and that the fact was that the accused had, before the execution of the mortgage in his favour, assigned *inter alia* to Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee, the property at Doongry Cooly-street, for the purpose of securing costs of certain heavy proceedings which Mr. Turner had filed and was prosecuting, as assignee of the estate and effects of an insolvent named Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, against Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy. He had also found that the deed of assignment to Mr. Turner, although made on the 27th April last, was not presented for registration until the 30th June last, that was to say, three days after the accused had executed to him the mortgage on the 27th June last, and one day before the mortgage was presented for registration. The property at Doongry Cooly-street was the most valuable out of the four properties mortgaged to [redacted]

THE charges against Sergeant Whittaker, R. A., of killing two natives near Meerut, were heard before Mr. Justice Straight, at the Allahabad High Court. After the evidence, an outline of which we have already published, had been concluded,—

The learned Judge in summing up said :—Gentlemen of the jury,—The prisoner at the bar, James which Henry Whittaker, is indicted in three counts, charge him with having caused the death of the man Sirwar under such circumstances as constitute either the crime of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. As to the last of these, I think, you may dismiss it from your consideration, for, if the prisoner intended to cause grievous hurt, the inference seems irresistible, from the deadly weapon used by him, that he must have known that death was the most probable, or, at least, a likely result to ensue upon his act. Before I address to myself to the law and facts of the case it behoves me to make a few remarks by way of caution to you. In the first place, I must remind you that to you and me is entrusted the grave and serious responsibility of seeing that the law is respected, and the security of Society protected. We are both of us bound to treat this case, in all respects, as if the life of a European had been taken by the prisoner. The man Sirwar was every whit as much one of the Queen's subjects as you and I are, and living under, and being punishable by, the same laws as we. His death is of neither more nor less importance than that of every other man, woman, or child who lives under British rule. Next, let me tell you, you must not let any consirations as to the punishment that may befal the prisoner in the event of your convicting him of any particular offence influence your minds, one way or the other. That is my business and my responsibility. Your duty is to deal with the facts alone, guided by such directions, in point of law, as I may give you as to which I am again solely responsible, and which you must take from me. Now, let me say that the character of the prisoner is not to be mixed up by you with the consideration of the facts. If when you come to review them your minds are in hesitation and doubt, then the high character the prisoner has borne should be allowed by you to turn the scale in his favour, and he should have the full benefit of it. So much by way of preliminary, and now more immediately to the case itself. By the law of England every killing is, *primâ facie*, murder, until the contrary be shown; and it lies upon the person who has caused the death of another to establish justification, mitigation to a lesser offence, or irresponsibility. The Penal Code of thiscountry is less general the way in which it defines the crime of murder, and it is necessary I should state what it provides. Every killing is, *primâ facie*, murder, if it is done with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury that the accused knew was likely to cause death; or with the intention of causing injury that, in the ordinary course of things, would be sufficient to cause death; or with the knowledge that the act done was of kind so imminently dangerous to life that the *most probable* result of it would be death, or bodily injury likely to cause death. These are the points that in the present case will primarily have to be determined. As to the first three of these matters which involve intention you must consider whether the prosecution has established it to your satisfaction, and in doing so you will bear in mind that after all a man's intention can only be gathered from his acts. The circumstances under which the injury was inflicted, the character of weapon with which it was caused, must all be taken into account. Then as to the knowledge, which I mentioned under the fourth head, you must ask yourselves whether, having regard to the fact that the accused is a soldier, and therefore acquainted with the use of military weapons, if not sporting arms, and the proximity in which he must necessarily have been to the deceased at the time he discharged the gun, the inference is not irresistible that he must have known that death would be the most probable result. If you come to the conclusion that the prisoner fired at the man Sirwar, either with the intention or knowledge I have referred to, he is, as I have already stated, guilty of the crime of murder. But if you come to conclusion unfavourable to him upon this point, it does not necessarily follow that you must pronounce a verdict of guilty, for the case set up on behalf of the prisoner is that his act was done in self-defence, and that he is wholly exonerated. Gentlemen, you must be very careful how we accept a proposition of this kind. The learned counsel for the prisoner has remarked that the case is either one of murder or nothing. I do not agree with him, and, in a moment, I will tell you why. First let me say that the law, taken into account the necessities and dangers of human life, most undoubtedly authorizes a man, who is under reasonable apprehension that his life is in danger, or his body in risk of grievous hurt, to inflict death upon his assailant either when the violence is attempted or directly threatened; but this is always subject to the reservation that the violence inflicted must not be more than is reasonably necessary for the purposes of self-defence. It must be proportionate to, and commensurate with, the quality and character of the act it is intended to meet. It therefore comes to this—that if the prisoner in firing the gun did so with the intention of causing no more harm than he honestly believed was necessary from the purposes of such defence, but at the same time his act was in excess of what an ordinary and reasonable man would have done under the circumstances, he is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. (The learned judge then went into the evidence and the statement of the prisoner in the Magistrate's Court, and pointed out that, even if the men Sunkh Ram, Sekunder, Joram, and the boy Chutter had exaggerated or misstated, it was difficult to see how, upon the prisoner's own admission, he could escape a conviction for culpable homicide.)

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide.

The learned Judge, in sentencing the prisoner said :—I entirely concur in the verdict of the jury, indeed as honest and conscientious men. I do not see how they could have arrived at any other conclusion. Your act in killing the man Sirwar was most undoubtedly an unlawful one, and amounted, in the eye of the law, to the offence of which you stand convicted. I can only say that it is with the greatest pain and regret that I find myself called upon to send a man of your high character to prison, but you have committed a serious crime, and one for which your punishment must be such as to act as a deterrent to others. I do not believe that you for one moment intended to kill the unfortunate man, whom you hurried to his death, but as a soldier you must have known that from firing a gun at him and as near to him, as you did, you were committing an act so eminently dangerous to life that death would be the most probable result. I have looked at the deposition in the other case, in which you are charged with shooting one Hamira, and I do not think it is necessary for th eprosecution toproceed with it. Your conduct in that respect would most probably have been shown to be, if not altogether justifiable, at least to a very considerable extent excusable, and I shall not allow it to influence me in the sentence I am about to pass. I can only express a hope that the facts of this lamentable case, which have brought a man of high character and a solider like yourself into the degrading position which you now stand, may attract the attention of the military authorities; and that if these shooting expeditions are not absolutely prohibited, they will only be allowed under such precautions and restrictions as will prevent the recurrence of such a series of misfortunes and disasters as have happened in the present instance. I have had the great advantage of consulting my brother Tyrrell upon the question of the punishment to be inflicted upon you, and he approves of my view, that having regard to the very high character you have borne, and to the fact that the conviction ends your career as a soldier, and inflicts the gravest discredit and disgrace upon you, I may refrain from passing a more severe sentence than five years' penal servitude, for which period I direct that you be detained.

The prisoner, who was much affected, was immediately removed.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA DOCKING CO.—The Port Commissioners have, we learn, purchased the Calcutta Docking Co.'s premises for Rs. 4,25,000, subject to the sanction of the local Government.—*Statesman.*

PRINSEP VS. CRANENBURGH.—Owing to the continued indisposition of Justice Pigot, this case was not taken up yesterday (Tuesday), but will, in all probability, be heard this (Wednesday) morning, when it is expected Mr. Pigot will resume his seat on the Bench.—*Englishman.*

STRANDING OF THE S. S. GOVERNOR.—Some anxiety has been caused as to the safety of the above vessel which, when coming up to the river last week, got aground off Falta Point, and is aground still. We are able, however, to announce that the vessel lies quite safe on the bank, and that she is expected to float off by the 12th or the 13th, when the next freshets set in, as a good deal of her cargo has been taken out of her.—*Id.*

A TIGER SHOT NEAR HUGHLI.—The other day, at Bansbariah in Hughli, a large tiger was shot by Babu Netai Chunder Mukerji, an officer of Rajah Purnendro Deb Rai. The place where the tiger was shot was a dense jungle under the Bansbariah Municipality. The tiger had killed a numbero cattle belonging to the neighbourhood.—*Id.*

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We learn that Mr. F. G. Teale, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, at the expiration of the special leave granted to him will retire on pension under the 55 years' rule. Mr. Williams, his *locums tenens*, will be permanently appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

BISHOP COLGAN'S CONSECRATION.—In addition to the six Bishops who will take part in the consecration of Dr. Colgan, there will be forty priests from the various Vicariates in Madras present. The Rev. Father Doyle will be the master of ceremonies. —*Madras Mail.*

SACRILEGE.—Before the magistrate of Cuddalore last Saturday, the Police Inspector charged two natives with having about three months ago committed theft by dishonestly breaking open the doors and removing a large crown, valued at ten rupees, from one of the images in a Roman Catholic Church. The accused were found guilty, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten rupees each, in default to further undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Athenæum.*

COMMISSION ON MONEY ORDERS.—A correspondent, in remitting us Rs. 28 by two separate Post Office Money Orders, calls our attention to the fact that by obtaining the two orders aggregating Rs. 28, he saves two annas in commission, which he speaks of as an "absurdity." The commission on one order for Rs. 28 would be eight annas, on Rs. 25 it is four annas, and on Rs. 10 or less it is 2 annas. By obtaining one order for Rs. 25 (commission four annas), and another order for Rs. 3 (commission two annas) the total amount of commission is only [redacted] 35·2 per 1,000 per annum.

A FRANCO-INDIAN POET.—Monsieur Z. Savarayaloo Naiker (Poete laureat de Pondichery, Honore de Medailles et Membre Associe de l'Athenee Oriental a Paris, et du Congres Provincial des Orientalistes a Lyons) had an audience on the 1st instant, at Bangalore, of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and presented His Highness, with a lyric dedicated to His Highness, which was translated by Mr. Runga Charlu, C.I.E., the Dewan. His Highness was very much pleased with the poem, and presented the Poet Laureate of Pondicherry with a pair of handsome Cashmere shawls valued about Rs. 200.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS.—The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of Major A. Higgins, to be Commandant of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel Howey, who succeeds to Colonel's allowances on the 9th instant. Major Higgins has been connected with the Lahore Volunteers since their first formation, and was one of the founders of the corps.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE NEW GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SIMLA.—The latest news of that long-standing piece of work at Simla, the new Government House, is encouraging. Sanction, we hear, has now definitely been given from home to the prosecution of the undertaking. Hitherto the lodge gates and the lawn-tennis ground have been the only results achieved. No Viceroy who sets to work on the house itself will ever live in it. *Sic vos non vobis nidificatis, aves.* But this reflection has perhaps turned the scale with Lord Ripon in favour of going on with the building. No one can accuse him in connection with it of spending public money for his own advantage.—*Pioneer.*

ARABI'S PROCLAMATIONS.

A TELEGRAM to *The Times* from Alexandria, J [redacted] 21, states :—

The following proclamation was issued addressed to the Mudirs, upon th Alexandria by the Egyptian troo

"The Khedive proceeded demanded soldiers from the guard him, and these he distri of the town. He also took the and prevented them from procee of duty in order to employ them in his own machinations, which are s the designs of the English. At his English killed with sword, and sh such of our soldiers as had been left the city, and deprived of their weapo all of our troops whom they encounte This Khedive, whose life the country has spa up to the present time, has now joined the enemy in attacking Egyptian Moslems, and they plunder and slaughter all those who fall into their hands and who enter the town. The Khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English, and at day returns to the shore to order the continual slaughter of the Moslems in the streets of Alexandria. For this reason, I issue my order stimulating you to fervent action, and calling upon you to exercise your religious and patrotic zeal. Know, therefore, that the entire country ceases not to be under martial law as heretofore; that you are warned to carry out my orders and not to infringe them in the slightest degree, nor to obey any that do not come from me. Continue the raising of soldiers and all military preparations as you were formerly ordered to do and all such as disobey me shall certainly suffer the punishment accorded by military law."

The following is another proclamation of Arabi to all the Mudirs :—

"The Khedive has imprisoned the Ministers at Alexandria through the medium of English soldiers, in order that they may be instruments in their hands to serve their ends and paralyse the action of the Egytians, thus depriving them of the power of combating their enemies, the English. Therefore, let it be known that all those messages and telegrams despatched by the President of the Ministry, authorizing the discontinuance of military preparations, were forcibly extorted from the President, and they are in no way to be accepted as valid or to be carried out. The defence of our country and religion is obligatory according to Moslem law and faith. War, irreconcilable, between us and the English exists, and all those who prove traitors to their country will not only be subjected to the severest punishment in acccordance with martial law, but will be for ever accursed in a future world."

MURDERS OF EUROPEANS IN THE INTERIOR.

The following are extracts from a letter from the interior of the country. For the safety of the writer I suppress much and give no authority, but it may be taken as being quite trustworthy :—

"Soldiers at Zagazin; Bedouins and soldiers at Belbais; numbers unknown. Massacres at Cairo confirmed; commenced in the Jews' quarter; also at Damietta, Tantah, Tookh, and Benta. Disturbances occurred at Zagazig, but no persons were killed. A German was wounded. At Caliub a family was taken out of the train, put under the carriages, and crushed. Messrs. Crowther and Macalan, two Englishmen, killed at Tantah; they were attacked on the platform when seeking to escape from the place they ran into the buffet, where their throats were cut. The Governor and Sheik, for whom Crowther was engineer, tried to save them, but could not. Another Syrian was taken out of the train at Damanhour and his throat was cut, simply because, being of fair complexion, he was taken for an Englishman. We English are in large demand and hunted like woodcocks. All the people belonging to the Cadastre at Tantah are killed. From Damietta pillage and murder are reported. From Port Said the Governor is reported to be loyal, but the population are the reverse."

The official native report of the engagement at Alexandria is to the following effect :—

"Admiral Seymour killed. Eight ironclads sunk, two burnt, and four bound together to be brought to Cairo. At Tantah the buried Sheik, Said Elbedawi, is reported to appear every night on the Mosque, and to incite the Moslem forces from Kafrdawar."

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES IN THE SOUDAN.

THE crushing defeat which the Egyptian troops have sustained in the Soudan bodes ill for the movement against slavery in that province. The accounts of the engagement which thus far have been received are very meagre, but there seems no reason to doubt that the Egyptians were completely routed, and that they sustained heavy losses in both men and munitions of war. It is somewhat strange that the action of the Egyptian army in the Soudan at the present time should be associated with measures for the abolition of the slave trade; but so it is. The rising of Mohammed Ahmed, otherwise known as the False Prophet, was the signal for the entire slave trade party to conspire for the establishment of an independent government. Unfortunately, the revolutionary leader at the outset of his revolt managed to defeat the Mudir of Fachoda, with great slaughter, and he then found it a comparatively easy task to secure the active co-operation of numerous Arab tribes thirsting for blood and pillage. Sennar was burnt and its population massacred; Kawa, on the White Nile, was threatened; and an insurrection also broke out in Kordofan and Darfur. Abdool Kader Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Soudan, made a determined effort to arrest the progress of Mohammed Ahmed. Dr. Schweinfurth, in a letter to Mr. C. H. Allen, of the Anti-Slavery Society, has given some account of the steps which the Egyptian Governor-General took to restore order. This eminent traveller states that Giegler Pasha had been appointed chief of the department for the suppression of the slave trade, that he was assisted by two European inspectors, Messrs. Roth and Berghoff, who are both known as being "strongly opposed to the infamies of the slave traders;" and that Tussuf Pasha, well known as a colleague of the late Gessi Pasha, who laid down his life in the cause of freedom in the Soudan, was to have the chief command of the force that was being organized for the purpose of marching against the False Prophet. In the only account of the subsequent battle which has been published, it is stated that the followers of Mohammed Ahmed numbered seven thousand, while the Egyptian commander mustered six thousand regular troops. This latter estimate is probably a good deal exaggerated. Dr. Schweinfurth quotes Mr. Berghoff as his authority for the statement that the effective strength of the Egyptians, when they received reinforcements from Sennar and Kordofan, would amount to three thousand men, including both regulars and irregulars, and it therefore seems very unlikely that Tussuf Pasha was ultimately be able to take into the field an army twice as large as Mr. Berghoff anticipated. Abdel Kader Pasha and his lieutenants probably owed their defeat not only to the superior numbers of their fanatical adversaries, but also to the fact that everywhere the tribes were in insurrection against the authority of the Khedive. For the time being, the slave trading party have triumphed, and the good work to which Colonel Gordon devoted himself with self-denying zeal has been completely undone. We fear that the disorganisation of Egypt proper will greatly increase the anarchy that exists in the Soudan. It is said that the False Prophet calls upon his followers to kill all the whites and to sell all the blacks. Thus far they have succeeded too well in their sinister designs, and there is too much reason to apprehend that we have not yet received the worst tidings of what they have been able to accomplish in a region which is now abandoned to bloodshed and devastation. It is manifest that in the settlement of the Egyptian Question the miserable condition of the Soudan cannot with safety be ignored.—*Daily News.*

THE RISING OF THE NILE.

MEASURING from the cataracts of Syenne [redacted] the Nile enters Upper Egypt from Nubia most northerly points of the Delta, or Lowe there are about 600 miles of country, th population of which is peculiarly depend the great river for every existence, and ev swayed by hopes or by fears as the wate stream are sufficient or scarce or too The welfare of the Egyptians is, in truth, bound up with the annual recurrence of phenomenon known as the "Rising of the Nile," which has to be taken into account in all matters affecting them, and more especially to be considered in view of any military operations to be carried out within the limits of the land of the Pharaohs.

The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is that part of the country most likely to be affected by the events of an immediate future, and therefore any description of what is termed "the Valley of the Nile" may be dispensed with. The river issuing from the valley a few miles north of Cairo, enters the low, wide plain, which from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, received from that people the name of the Delta. The stream divides itself into two branches, that of Rosetta, or old Canopic, and that of Damiat, or Phatnitic. Between these two are numerous canals, large and [redacted] communicates on one si other with the sea, or Aboukir Bay, which corresponds to the old Canopic mouth. West of Lake Etko is the Lake of Aboukir, which likewise communicates with the sea, and is divided from Lake Mareotis to the south-west of it by an isthmus, along which passes the canal of Alexandria, known as the Mahmudiyeh Canal. This was used for the conveyance of passengers by the overland route to India. From its mouth at Atfeh travellers proceeded along the Nile to Boulak, the port of Cairo, in steamboats constructed for the service, and thence across the desert in caravans to Suez.

The greatest breadth of the Delta or cultivated plain of Lower Egypt is about 80 miles from East to West; its length, from the bifurcation of the river to the sea is estimated at 90 miles. The interior of the country is covered with fields, orchards, and plantations chiefly of cotton. The rise of the Nile, occasioned by the periodical rains of Central Africa begins in June, about the summer solstice, and continues to increase until September, overflowing the lowlands along its course. The Delta then looks like an immense march, interspersed with numerous islands, with villages, towns, and trees just above the water. Should the Nile rise a few feet above its customary elevation, the inundation sweeps away the mud-built cottages of the fellaheen, drowns the cattle, and involves the whole population in ruin. Again, should it fall short of the ordinary height, bad crops and dearth are the consequences. The inundations having remained stationary for a few days, begin to subside, and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry and covered with a fresh layer of rich brown slime; th [redacted] the time the lands are put under cultivation.

During the winter in England, whi in Egypt, the Delta, as well as the le, looks like a delightful garden re and blossom. Later in th parched and dusty, Khamsin begins to sweeping along t diseases until refresh th except Cai ent. disease of the at- the rise and during the first the waters. During ins at its lowest. In er, at its height, all the the water is admitted into the ce materially alters the temperaews occur about sunset all through untry. As the river falls, leaving the and exposed to the action of the sun, exions arise which render the Delta somewhat healthy, the prevailing diseases then being ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhœa, and ague. By the middle of November the river has retired within its banks.

The Nilometer used for the purpose of measuring the height of the Nile is situated on the Island of Roda, opposite Old Cairo. It consists of a square well or chamber, in the centre of which is a graduated pillar divided into seventeen cubits, each about 21 7-16in. long. Owing to the elevation of the bed of the Nile the relative proportion of the rise of water has been altered, and it now passes about one cubit and two-thirds above the highest part of the column. The state of the streams is proclaimed in the streets of Cairo during the inundation every day by several criers, to each of whom a particular district is allotted. From 24ft to 26ft may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the rise at Cairo.—*Daily Telegraph.*

FENIANISM IN NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

THE New York letter in *The Times* of July 5 respecting Fenian dynamite operations in the United States has been republished here, and is causing a great sensation. The *New York World* reporter interviewed Dr. Shine on the subject, who avoided committing himself, but denounced O'Donovan Rossa, and said that he has no connexion with his operations. Dr. Shine says that 10 infernal machines sent to Liverpool last year in cement barrels were furnished by George Holegate, machinist, of Philadelphia, who afterwards informed the British Government of the fact.

The *Philadelphia Record* to-day publishes an account of an interview with Holegate, who frankly admits making these, with other infernal machines, for Fenian agents. He says that certain Irishmen came to him two years or more ago asking him to go and see O'Donovan Rossa. He did so, the result being that he was sent to another man in New York. They came to terms, and he made a machine with clock-work attachment, which he submitted for approval. It was paid for, and he afterwards made many machines, from 20 to 40, but he will not say exactly how many, having burnt all his books and memoranda about a year ago and now having to speak from memory. These machines all worked by clock-work, were of the same pattern, and could be made to explode in from 10 minutes to six hours after setting. The striking of a cap would call out the latent agent of explosion, which might be dynamite, gunpowder, or whatever suited the parties. Holegate denied furnishing any explosives. He merely sold a harmless box with a little clock-work attachment; that was all. He declines saying who paid him for these machines. He dealt only with one man in New York. Every machine was given to that man personally in the same room, and he paid for it. There were no witnesses. He had recently been requested to supply infernal machines for Egyptian use, but nothing was done beyond furnishing plans. Holegate declined naming any one in connexion with this business. He says that he is an Englishman, and learned the business of a gunsmith in Birmingham. He came to America in 1859, and had made torpedoes for the Confederate Government.—*The Times.*

"CAPTAIN BERKELEY ARCHER" IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

AT the Bristol Police-court, on July 18, Edwin Harvey Wadge, otherwise "Captain Berkeley Archer," was charged on remand with conspiring to obtain money by false pretences, and with obtaining 500*l.* from Thomas Adams, of Whalley Range, Manchester, by false pretences.—Mr. Cochrane, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, said Mr. Adams, the original prosecutor, was dead, but other charges would now be prefered, including one of obtaining 100*l.* from Robert Stokes, of Manchester. Towards the end of 1879 the Prisoner, in connection with John Alexander Tilly, formed the firm of Bishop, Earl, and Co., and took offices in Bristol. Tilly purchased from a defunct company for 550*l.* what purported to be a mine in Cornwall, and this turned out to be little more than a hole, a windlass, and a bucket; but it having been turned into a company, the Devon Great Consols Mining Company, under the Stannaries Act, 10,000 shares were issued at 5*l.* each, and over 9,000 of these were represented to have been subscribed for by a wealthy and influential syndicate, including Bishop, Earl, and Company, which was the Prisoner, 5,500 shares; Tilly, his fellow conspirator, 2,500; Berkeley Archer, who was the Prisoner again under another name, 500 shares; a clerk and auditor and other nobodies completing the list. The mine was then introduced to the public, who were urged to buy the few remaining shares, in circulars and pamphlets, which were grossly false and fraudulent. Mr. Cochrane added that the prisoner had been known for twenty-five years, under various names, as the promoter of bubble companies, and had been convicted for that offence.—Mr. R. Spokes, shipowner, of Beechwood-road, near Manchester, deposed of giving 100*l.* for twenty shares in consequence of the statements in the circulars. The Prisoner was again remanded and bail refused.

It is about two years since that "Ca [redacted] Berkeley Archer" deeply wounded in his hono interests by some strictures which appeare columns of the *Bombay Gazette* in regard his Indian speculations, came with three to this office and demanded the name that he might take immediate procee the villain. Discussion was cut shor referred to a solicitor, he threa with criminal proceedings, which off. But he assured us that he w business integrity, and that w deceived with regard to the ch taking.

COLONEL FRED BURNABY.

THE last of the *World's* articles on "Celebrities at Home" describes "Colonel Fred Burnaby in Charles-street":—Like the ancient travellers who made Jerusalem the centre of their world, or the Bostonians who consider their court-house the "hub" or axle-box of the universe, Colonel Fred Burnaby has established a centre for himself in Mayfair. His topographical skill has decided that it is about equidistant from the cavalry barracks, at which his regiment, the Blues, is stationed when in London. The gigantic soldier radiates, as it were, from No. 18 Charles-street, since Mrs. Burnaby's delicate health compels her to live abroad. Whether there is regimental duty to be done, or the important functions of Silver Stick to be performed, a *pied a terre* in Mayfair is always convenient. No. 18, Charles-street, is just this and nothing more. There is a little boudoir crowded with superb Dresden and Sèvres, and in every corner are presents from friends, many of them made on the occasion of Colonel Burnaby's wedding. There are tokens of regards from Mr. Labouchere as from Mr. Yates, handsome souvenirs of the friendship of the Royal Princes, and a beautifully inlaid and mounted revolver from Don Carlos. Essentially the dwelling of a travelled man, the writing-room up-stairs shows signs unmistakable of a literary workshop. Apart from the official table, cumbered with the reports and printed forms incidental to the command of a regiment, is another, with heaps of manuscript in the strange scrawl with which the writer thinks it well to tax the intelligence of compositors, and which he likes to see in type before attempting to put the final touches to his novel; for he will not be satisfied any longer with rides to Khiva or Channel voyages in a balloon. Nothing will serve his purpose but the authorship of a novel dealing with political questions and personages. This is the *magnum opus* on which the Colonel of the Blues gets to work early in the morning, before his regimental duties take him away to barracks. His manuscript, like his acts and deeds generally, is on a large scale. There are certain men who require elbow-room, and whose height makes ordinary furniture appear absurd. At an ordinary table Colonel Burnaby would find writing crippling work, so he employs a writing-board—like a drawing-board—made out of the side of an old portmanteau. Resting this on one knee, he describes, with great rapidity, the caligraphic puzzles he intends for the printer, sometimes in blue ink, sometimes with a xylographic pen, often with a lead pencil.

The rider to Khiva is a living contradiction to the assumption that large and ponderous people are necessarily slow and dull, for the huge form of the descendant—as the genealogists make out—of Edward Longshanks has ever been an obedient and untiring engine, driven hither and thither by an unrestful brain and courage beyond proof. It is not quite certain whether Colonel Burnaby believes in the Longshanks story, but he has at least an unflinching faith in his own power to pull through in almost any situation. And he has an undeniable knack of succeeding. His last balloon excursion of the many he has made is a case in point. Poor Mr. Powell has just lost his life, and another gentleman had completely failed in a Channel balloon voyage; but Colonel Burnaby succeeded perfectly. It cannot be all luck; but everything he has attempted, except winning a seat at Birmingham, has, in Newmarket parlance, "come off." One is constantly hearing it explained that such and such a one has succeeded in such a feat because of his peculiar construction. This was said of "attenuated Wilton," and other eminent horsemen; but the man who rode to Khiva, and through the wildest and roughest part of Asia Minor, is six feet four in his stockings, and massively built into the bargain. He is, therefore, not specially constructed by Nature for ballooning or riding; but, as Americans say, "he gets there." The fact is that he is gifted with great tenacity of purpose and with immense physical power. Educated at Harrow and in Germany, he found himself at seventeen, not a "cornet in the Coldstreams," as Mr. Anthony Trollope wrote the other day of one of his heroes, but in the Blues, and soon became distinguished for his extraordinary athletic feats in fencing, boxing, dumb-bell exercise, carrying a pair of ponies under his arms, and so forth. Athleticism, however, played some pranks with young Fred Burnaby's health, and, being a capital linguist, he turned his thoughts to travel. It followed, as a matter of course, that he chose strange routes by earth and air.

Like some other eminent persons, Fred Burnaby soon discovered that travelling, unless the traveller writes a book, is a vain thing. It was hard luck for him that MacGahan got first to Khiva, for it was only a sudden attack of typhoid at Naples that prevented him from accompanying, or attempting to accompany, General Kauffman on his memorable expedition to that celebrated oasis. Not being able to go to Khiva, Captain Burnaby went to Spain, and foregathering with the Carlist faction, wrote

[redacted]

some frightfully cold weather was endured. Poor Radford fell off his horse seven times, overcome by the severity of the frost. The faithful follower only survived this terrible exposure to die subsequently at Vienna of typhus fever, contracted during the retreat of Suleiman Pasha's army.

Since the war Colonel Burnaby has taken an active part in politics. A Jingo of the deepest dye, and of tried courage and confidence, he was put forward by the Tories to contest Birmingham in the Conservative interest. It was thought that a popular man, of good presence and dashing style, was the only one to break up the celebrated "cocked-hat constituency," the Radical trilateral fortress *per excellence*. Colonel Burnaby was evidently the man for Birmingham—if any Tory were possible—and he was encouraged to make the attempt. When speaking his piece Colonel Burnaby has the great advantage of a good voice and immense height; and, so far as speechifying went, did very well. His tall figure, striking olive-hued features, and coat thrown well back, after the manner of Lord Rosslyn, were very effective with a mixed audience. It is true that he waves his body about after the manner of Lord Rosslyn and other reeds shaken by the wind; but he propounds the right Jingo stuff—red-hot abuse of Mr. Gladstone, and scornful observations on the degeneracy of the age, the effeminacy of a once-warlike race, and so forth. Colonel Burnaby is, as becomes a soldier, a strong advocate for a soldierly way of looking at things, holding strong views concerning flogging in the army, the Eastern Question, and the government of Ireland. If his ideas seem a little old-fashioned, his friends put this down as a peculiarity of a survivor of the Anakim; but, whether they agree with him or not, contrive to separate the man from his opinions. Whether the latter be sound or not, the former has a host of friends not particular to a shade or two of Jingoism, but glad to recognise in the stalwart Horse Guardsman that (according to the late Mr. Carlyle) rare specimen of humanity, a genuine man whith a distinct character of his own, full of strong convictions and strong antipathies, a sturdy friend and a "good hater." At his marriage in 1879 with the beautiful heiress, Miss Elizabeth E. F. Hawkins-Whitshed, he was overwhelmed with good wishes by his numerous friends—Royal, military, literary, and æronautic. Unfortunately, all the hopes then formed have not been realised, for Mrs. Burnaby is compelled to live abroad during a great part of the year on account of her delicate health. But no one can expect to be completely happy in health, wealth, success, and reputation. In his present position Colonel Burnaby, yet in the flower of his age, has three avenues open to ambition—politics, war, and literature. It is not often that an Englishman has so many safety-valves for that "last infirmity of noble minds."

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

THE presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales to witness the final struggle for the great prize was an additional incentive for each of the competitors to exercise his utmost skill. The sun, though it shone very brightly, was not powerful enough to produce the quivering heat haze that has been known to cause so much grief in other years. The wind, however, blew in strong gusts every now and then, and changed its direction so freqently that misses were quite excusable and high scores scarcely possible. Caldwell, of Renfrew, who was first to fire at the 800 yards range, put on a bullseye to begin with, but after that many shots were fired without the welcome white disc appearing. Twenty-eight of the sixty failed to find the target at all in the first round, and were thus left without any guide whereby their error of aim might be corrected. Peat of the 4th Surrey, Cameron of the 13th Middlesex, Keith of Cheshire, McKenzie of Forfar, and the two Stewarts of Lanark, however, all succeeded in making bullseyes to begin with, though only one of them could so far profit by knowledge of his first shot as to put a second in the same charmed circle directly after. Towards the silver medallist Smith, of Surrey, the attention of most spectators was directed, and when, after an inner to begin with, he put on a bull and another inner, people began to speculate whether the fates that have hitherto proved unkind to every winner in the first stage would for once favour him. At the end of his seven shots, however, he stood with a total of 22 points only, and there were many ahead of him. Bains, of the 6th Lanark, had made 29, Caldwell 28, Barrow, of the 1st Cornwall, 27, Kydd, of Forfar, 25, and Captain Stewart, of Lanark, 24. At 900 yards, however, Smith began to pull up rapidly again, and while he was steadily putting on magpies and inners Bains and Caldwell had the mortification of seeing many of their shots go for nothing. Captain Stewart beginning with a bull, held the target manfully for six rounds, and then by some mishap or momentary nervousness missed it. Gradually Gilbert, of the 3rd Middlesex, to whom little attention had previously been paid, forced himself into notice, while Lieut. Bateman, of the H. A. C., who had come back from 800 yards with only twenty points to his credit, put on an admirable score of 24, and thus placed himself among the leaders. When they retired to the thousand yards range Bateman and Smith were equal, with 44 points each; Gilbert, Stewart, and Kydd came next with 43, McVittie, of Dumfries, was 41, Morgan, of the 1st Glamorgan, 40, Barrow and Bains each 39. mong these every body thought the winner would ly be found, and dense groups of Volunteers red behind the firing points where their tive champions were to shoot. the word was given to commence the d Princess of Wales drove on to the d took post where a space had been re- ed the centre of th line of marksmen. was the signal for an out- ring, in the midst of which the a thousand yards was fired. a bullseye to begin with, eman inners, and McVittie however, had unhappily lost his calculation of elevation and missed the target. His next shot was a ricochet, but that appeared to tell him nothing, and he went on pluckily trying to find the target, and refusing to be disheartened by a long string of missers. Too late he got on the right place, finishing with a magpie and a bullseye amid sympathetic cheers from his friends. Meanwhile Gilbert had followed his first inner with a magpie, two bullseyes, and an outer. Thus, with yet two shots to fire, he had run his total up to 62, and if he could only continue to hold the target his success would be certain. There came then a sudden change of light, the wind dropped, and a dark shadow passed across the targets. This seemed to disconcert all the marksmen on whom up to that point the hopes of either North or South countrymen had centred. Gilbert, Stewart, and McVittie all missed, yet if they could retrieve that one disaster their chances were still good. Unhappily for them neither did. Gilbert's last shot also was a miss, while neither Stewart nor McVittie could find the target again until it was too late. Towards another, Stewart of Forfar, then the hopes of Scotland pointed. He had a total of 54, and yet two shots to go. With inners he might tie, with bullseyes he was bound to win. A magpie reduced his chance materially, but did not quite destroy it. He went down calmly and deliberately for the last shot, when there came a sudden sound of cheering at another firing point. He pulled too soon perhaps, and missed. But what did that cheering mean? A young champion of Dumbarton—Lawrence by name—had been making very steady shooting at the thousand yards as all who watched the register could see, but his score at the previous range had been so low that nobody thought of him as a possible winner. While eyes of onlookers had been keenly watching either Stewart or Gilbert or McVittie, he had been quietly creeping up with a bullseye, an outer, an inner, another bull, and then two inners, more, until his score was 61, and his last shot was still in hand. On that last shot hung the honour to which every British marksman's ambition points. Nervous he undoubtedly was while waiting to take his turn at the target. He betrayed it in the frequent plucking of whithered grass and his anxiety to be left alone. But it was the nervousness that makes a man set his teeth harder and strains the muscles to a firmer tension. Going quietly forward he lay prone, glanced at the distant flags to see which way they fluttered, looked steadily through the sights, gripped his rifle hard, pressed the trigger without a tremor, fired, and the red disk came out again, marking another inner. Then it was that people cheered loudly, and never did a Queen's prizeman more deserve applause for the plucky way in which he had struggled to the front.

The Prince and Princess of Wales did not wait to see the last shot fired, but when the victor was borne back in triumph to the Council tent, her Royal Highness was there to congratulate him and to pin the badge of victory to his arm, while cheers were again renewed, and the band of the Victoria Rifles played the "Conquering Hero." The Royal visitors had left the range early in order to be present at another interesting ceremony in the camp of the Canadians. There the team was drawn up as a guard of honour, and they were received by Colonel Gzowski, President of the Dominion Rifle Association. The object of this visit was to honour Lieutenant Mitchell, winner of the Prince of Wales's competition. When Lieutenant Mitchell was called forward, the Prince expressed great pleasure at the fact that the prize given by him had been won a second time by Canada within four years, and a hope that the Colonial team might be as successful in the future at Wimbledon as they have been during the present meeting. The Princess then fastened the badge on the winner's breast, and with three hearty cheers for their Royal Highnesses the proceedings terminated.

Private Lawrence, winner of the Queen's prize, is said to be on the printing staff on the *Dumbarton Herald*. He has been a volunteer seven years, and this is his third appearance at Wimbledon, where, however, he has never won an important prize before, though well known as a steady shot in his own country.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

THE champion shots of Scotland, Ireland, and England had a keen contesting for the possession of the Elcho Shield, a trophy more coveted than any other as an emblem of national triumph, though it carries with it no more substantial advantages than the honour of victory. The Irish team was weakened by the loss of two tried and trusted shots—Milner and Fenton, but, as events proved, there was compensation for this in the presence of Coghlan, who did not shoot last year. The novices who have never previously compoted for the Shield at Wimbledon were Barnett and Braithwaite, both of whom, however, made a very creditable first appearance. Among the representatives of England were Mellish, Edye, and Gibbs, three young but by no means unknown marksmen, who also justified their selection. In the Scotch team, Caldwell, Murray (both residents of Belfast), and M'Vittie took the place which were held last year by Love,

[redacted]

skirts. All retired to the final range fully determined that they would make the best fight in their power. To witness this final struggle the royal visitors drove from the cottage and took post where seats had been reserved for them between the English and Irish eights. Then the shooting began in good earnest. Round by round England increased her lead, while between the other two the balance of favour was constantly wavering. Young Godsal, for England, was putting on a splendid score. He began with an outer, then got an inner, and, having once found the bullseye, struck to it for eight rounds in succession. Equally good was the shooting of McKerrall for Scotland at this range, and still more brilliant, that of Coghlan and Ganly in the Irish team. The latter put on in his fifteen shots no less than thirteen bullseyes. The Scotch were first to finish, McKerrall who had been nonchalantly smoking all through this stage, firing the last shot. Their total was 1,494. For England Major Humphry, who had previously spoiled his score by an unlucky miss, furnished with a bullseye. By his last shot for the Irish Ganly beat the English range total by a point, but still in the total score these gallant representatives of the Green Isles were 31 behind England, whose aggregate was 1536. The best individual scores at the three ranges were those of Godsal and Coghlan (each 201). Whitehead 200, Fraser and Boyd (each 197). When the last shot had been fired, and the victory won, Colonel Wilson said that it devolved on him as the happy possessor of the wooden spoon to announce the totals. It had been a remarkably good shot, and he asked the Irish and Scotch teams to give three hearty cheers for the Englishmen who had that day defeated them. These were heartily given. Sir Henry Wilmot, on behalf of the English team, returned thanks for the kindly way in which their victory had been received. When he came on the ground he was in fear of the result, as he had three new members in the team, but they had shot up like bricks. He thanked them again, and hoped next year that they might come a little closer, but that England would keep ahead. In conclusion, he called for three cheers for the losers. Mr. Doyle, in the absence of the Duke of Abercorn, responded for the Irish team, regretting that the necessity of doing so devolved on him. He thanked them for the good feeling shown, and for the sympathetic support Irish riflemen had received during a time of great adversity, as nothing but that support had enabled them to fight so well. He hoped next year they would show the lesson had improved them, and would conclude by repeating Sir H. Wilmot's wish in a slightly modified form. (Laughter.)

THE MULLENS' PRIZES.

FROM a strictly military point of view the Mullens' competition was alike one of the most interesting and important of the meeting. Impressed by the reverse which the British arms received at Majuba Hill, at the hands of the Boers, with the convictions that something needed to be done to educate our Volunteers for the contingency of actual warfare, Mr. Mullens, a patriotic City gentleman, placed Stock to the value of £2,562 in the hands of the National Rifle Association, the interest to be devoted to the encouragement of field firing. Accordingly, last year, a new contest was established, the conditions of which were as follows: Teams of six, representing battalions, fire at one butt at five moving targets, each fashioned like a soldier; five teams at a time advance at the double, halting at a point between 300 and 200 yards from the target, and firing independently in any position as many rounds as each man can get off in one minute; then again advance at the double, halting at a point between 200 and 100 yards from the target, and firing three volleys kneeling; a third time advance at the doubles to within fifty yards of the target, and there fire independently as many rounds as possible in thirty seconds. These were the conditions of yesterday's competition, with the trifling alteration that the targets represented the scarlet instead of the grey uniform—a change which was found desirable owing to difficulty experienced in distinguishing the latter through the smoke. Twenty-nine teams entered, but two—the Hon. Artillery Company and the 19th Middlesex—failed to put in an appearance. Last year there were thirty-three entries, the winning team being then, as now, the 5th Lancashire (Liverpool), who fell just one point short of their first performance. Last year the lowest number of hits was five, this year it is twelve, showing that the corps throughout the country are giving more attention than hitherto to practice in the new form of attack. Of the £100 won by the Liverpool men, £50 goes to the battalion they represent, to be devoted to the encouragement of field firing in the corps. It is a singular coincidence that the 1st Berks tied for second place last year, with a score less by three points. As there can be no shooting off, the ties in each case share. The names of the first winning team are Privates Callender, Whattleworth, Rees, Thornton, Grantham, and Hooton. Major Tynte, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, was in command of the range, the teams being separately in charge of officers of the line. The following are the details of the competition:

	Pts.		Pts.
£100, 5th Lancashire	35	7th Middlesex	22
£20, 1st Berks	28	1st Edinburgh	21
£20, 2nd Middlesex	28	2nd Kent	21
£10, 3rd Kent	27	1st Ayr	21
1st Notts	25	1st London	21
21st Lancashire	25	1st Herks	20
3rd Middlesex	25	3rd London	20
1st Lancashire	24	1st Edinburgh, 2nd Batt	20
2nd Cheshire	24	5th Middlesex	19
20th Middlesex	24	10th Middlesex	19
1st Devon	23	15th Middlesex	13
1st Renfrew	22	1st Lanark, 1st Batt	12
1st Lanark, 2nd Batt	22	13th Middlesex	12

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that in June 515 families, comprising 2,660 persons, were evicted. Of these 40 families and 161 persons were re-admitted as tenants, and 232 families and 1,238 persons as caretakers.

DEATH OF MADAME GAMBETTA.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* wrote on July 13:—Madame Gambetta is dead. Attacked with a paralytic seizure on Thursday last, shortly after her arrival from Nice, she never rallied, but expired at noon to-day, at the residence of her daughter, Madame Leris, at St. Mande. The circumstances of the case are peculiarly painful. Madame Gambetta, who was seventy-five years of age, and by no means strong, had repeatedly expressed a wish to spend the National *fête* with her children in Paris. It was in vain that her son wrote several times to dissuade her from attempting such a journey at her advanced age. She would have her way; but hardly had she reached her destination when she had a stroke of apoplexy, which was followed by the paralytic seizure that hurried her to the tomb. M. Gambetta had scarcely taken his place in the Chamber to-day when a messenger arrived with the sad news. He seemed stunned for a moment, but his colleagues, without distinction of party, clustered round him with hearty expressions of sympathy, and he left the House much moved by this generous and spontaneous expression of good-will. Great men are often said to owe everything to their mothers, and the rule, in this case at least, holds good, for Madame Gambetta was no ordinary woman. M. Gambetta *père*, a worthy settled at Cahors, would have had his son brought up to follow his trade of a grocer, but Madame Gambetta, *née* Arosie Massabie, and belonging to a highly respectable French family, had more ambitious schemes for her son's advancement in life. Many were the discussions between the husband and wife, but at last the lady prevailed, and Léon Gambetta was sent to Paris to *faire son droit*. M. Gambetta's success was thus due, in the first instance, to his mother's initiative, and gratefully and lovingly has he repaid her, for he has been the best of sons, doing everything that the lay in his power to render her old age happy. The house in which Madame Gambetta had been living at Nice with her husband was a present from her son. The sympathy felt for M. Gambetta in his bereavement is deep and widespread.

THE MAORI DEPUTATION AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

A DEPUTATION of a very unique kind has waited upon Lord Kimberley at the Colonial Office. For the first time in the history of that department a party of Maori chiefs sought an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order to make known to him the grievances of which they complain. They allege that the Treaty of Waitangi, which is the foundation of the title of the British Government to rule the islands of New Zealand, has been repeatedly violated by the colonial authorities. They refer especially to the case of Te Whiti, the leader of the West Coast natives, who has been arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned for no other offence than that of having resolutely put peacefully asserted the rights of his people to their lands. They therefore asked—and the Bishop of Nelson endorsed their appeal—that the Government of the Queen should appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the breaches of the treaty which have taken place. Lord Kimberley appears to have found some difficulty in discussing the subject with the deputation at all, in consequence of the petition which they brought to this country not having been forwarded to the Colonial Office through the New Zealand Government. This informality, however, having been temporarily overcome, the three chiefs proceeded to address Lord Kimberley. They expressed great anxiety that the two races should live together in friendship, but contended that it was essential to a good understanding that the Treaty of Waitangi should be upheld, and Te Whiti restored to liberty. Lord Kimberley did not give them much direct encouragement. He explained that the Colonial Office had, for good reasons, surrendered to the colony the direction of native affairs, and that, consequently, it would be impossible to make any inquiry into the complaints of the native except through the colonial authorities. But he promised to send the Maori petition to the New Zealand Government, in order that they might report upon it, and he delivered a message from the Queen expressive of the interest she feels in the welfare of the native people, which can hardly fail to have a tranquillising effect in the colony. Although the chiefs have failed in the immediate object of their mission, it is probable that the sympathy which they have met with in this country will induce the colonists to scrutinise a little more closely than they have yet done a policy that threatens to promote disaffection among the loyal tribes.—*Daily News.*

THE BONNY AND NEW CALABAR WAR.

[redacted] ail steamer Sherbro, has arrived in the e West Coast of Africa with mails . The Sherbro left Bonny on the to which time there had been no ved at between the followers of Oko people of New Calabar. Her Majes- W. H. Hewitt, had arrived out, and ro left he had had one or two inter- the Bonny chiefs. Mr. Hewitt immediately to New Calabar to ws of the chiefs of the place. It is he Consul will bring about a een the belligerents and have th rought particulars of some severe ad taken place up the Niger between r Aganigans, and followers of King being assisted by some English hants of the district. The Kedis, r some time been molesting the ch traders, so that they made com- moru, against whom the Kedis had he king's army consisted of 12,000 ut 2,100 were cavalry, and they rossing the river by the French steamer Ulysse and the English steamer Fulah. The Kedis were beaten at every point, and completely routed, leaving many dead behind. The King's troops followed the fugitives. On the approach of the defeated army the inhabitants of the different villages and towns abandoned their homes and took to flight. In consequence much booty fell into the hands of Omoru's men. A large number of prisoners were also taken. The Kedis made all possible speed to Shonga, but were chased by the Fullah. They had reached Shonga in advance of the English steamer, and had attacked and fired the factory. Just before the Fulah arrived, however, a number of the marauders were killed. It is said that over a hundred canoes fell into the hands of the King's men. The Kula or Amurat or fleet of canoes was also captured, and he heard a similar fate befel Kologba, the head of the land forces, who was captured several days afterwards. Besides the canoes taken, a large number were destroyed. At latest account the English and French steamers had returned to the coast, but the King's troops were following up their advantage. Omoru's troops had left for Lafragi, whose ruler, it was stated, had been in active sympathy when the rebels. The town of Sare, situated between Shonga and Ilorin, was burnt down by the Kedis on account of the inhabitants refusing to join them against King Omoru's. It was said there had been a large number of the Yorubas killed or taken prisoners from Sare.—*Daily News.*

MR. STANLEY ON THE CONGO.

WE (*Daily Telegraph*) have received from M. van Praet, Chief de la Maison of his Majesty the King of the Belgians the subjoined interesting communication:—

[TRANSLATION.]

We attached the greatest value to the sympathy which the *Daily Telegraph* continues to manifest with the efforts being made to open the way in Africa for civilisation and all its benefits. Its powerful aid will continue to be extremely useful to the cause of progress in Africa.

Stanley continues without relaxation, but always with prudence, to develope his enterprise, which consist, as every one knows, in establishing a line of stations from the embouchure of the River Congo, and in carrying them as far forward as his resources will permit. Unhappily the attendant expenses are very considerable; and thus far the hope one had of diminishing them by covering a certain part with the profits of some commercial ventures has not been realised. But those who sustain the work are not anxious to make money. They desire rather to open new horizons to European activity, and to bring about an amelioration in the situation, at present so lamentable, of the native population.

Stanley has completed the four stations of Vivi, Isangila, Manyenga, and Stanley Pool. Vivi is below the rapids, and Stanley Pool above them, and the road has been marked out between those two points.

It is now three years since Stanley began to work in this country, and there has not been the least dispute or the least quarrel with the natives. He makes his way only by persuasion and that personal influence which exercises itself so strongly over the native tribes, does so through his friendship for them, and the respect with which he knows how to inspire them.

The stations mentioned are the beginnings of towns which will be African, not Belgian. These have already their dwellings, their gardens, and even their flag, which has a blue field with a star of gold upon it. Each station is placed under a white headman, with a white lieutenant and two white assistants. The population consists of the Zanzibar negroes and the natives of the localities. The Zanzibar men have been engaged for three years. The first detachment, whose period of services expires shortly, will be taken back to their country by ship.

GREAT UNKNOWNS.

IN the course of last week a single column of the *Times* contained the obituaries of three men whom the conductors of that print considered worthy of this distinction. Ben Webster was accorded the glory of some thirty lines, or about one for every two years during which he amused three generations of Englishmen. Hablot Browne, who for half a century had been embodying the airy spirits of Dickens and Lever, was dismissed in a third of that space; while a certain Peter Bohren, whose business it was to "boust" weedy Cockneys up Swiss mountains, was biographed with ludicrous gravity to a length denied to either the famous actor or the famous artist. Happily the world's intellectual perspective is not modelled on that of the "leading journal." Yet, how few of the tens of thousands in whose minds Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp, Pecksniff and Captain Cuttle, Tom Pinch and Mark and Tapley, are as much the artist's creations as they are those of Dickens, can say that they have shaken the deft hand who aided so bravely the genius of his collaborateur? Long before most of us were born Hablot Browne and the historian of Dotheboys Hall were searching Yorkshire for a characteristic Mr. Squeers; and if the artist failed in Mrs. Pipchin owing to his succeeding best "when he was not bound down by the text," no one can deny his success in Micawber or the verisimilitude of his Horace Skimpole. Browne was, indeed, one of the great men of whom we are permitted to see little. Lever was a familiar figure in Dublin society, and, though seldom observed in London, he and his lively daughters were quite visible to the naked eye at Trieste. Dickens is one of the few English writers who, like Dr. Johnson, is intimately known to the world, and yet improves on acquaintance. Thackeray, owing to his invincible hatred of any memorials of his life being written, is likely soon to be a name round which nothing tangible, save his novels, clings; and Douglas Jerrold is rapidly becoming a mere peg on which are hung a number of rather stale puns and unkindly anecdotes. But "Phiz," having none of Cruikshank's fondness for keeping himself before the public, was a face which, even in a company of artists, not half a dozen men would have recognised; though Tenniel, who shares in this shyness for public appearances, would have been as instantly "spotted" as, a few years earlier, would have been "Cham," Count de Noë, on the boulevards, or wherever men and women were addicted to the print-shop windows.

England is so large, so commercial, so varied, that fame is singularly local. George Eliot was in everybody's mouth, without many people having the faintest idea what she was alike, or indeed whether the novelist who wrote under that name was a man or woman. Wilkie Collins is another instance of a modest genius who shuns the noisy recognition of the mob; and Mr. Besant, though the widest read and most industrious of writers, is too busy to exhibit his person in many drawing-rooms. Mr. Anthony Trollope, being a gentleman of early habits and genial instincts, has some time to show his kindly face in the evening; but to nine people out of ten, Mr. Blackmore, engrossed in his Teddington market gardens, is as shadowy a personage as the "J. P. Smith, Esq.," whose weird romances afforded such awful joy to the readers of the *London Journal*, in the days when Sir John Gilbert limned the heroes' fortunes. It is needless to say that Mr. Tennyson "objects to be spoken to;" while Mr. Swinborne, after the Stedman escapade, is likely to eschew pilgrims with a note-book and an American accent. An artist necessarily becomes more familiar; for, unless he has a "private connection" like Mr. Dante Rossetti, he must have studio receptions, and the aid which a multitude of friends affords. Mr. Millais and Sir Frederick Leighton are visible to any who are curious regarding their personal appearance; and Mr. Alma Tadema, like Mr. James McNeill Whistler, has no taste for a cave and a hermit's fare. The London parson is on show at least once a week, and could not avoid publicity even were he desirous of doing so, though it is very certain that the noisiest incumbent of a proprietary chapel is not invariably the most distinguished preacher or the most eminent divine. Among scientific folks, since British Associations and Royal Institutions made their lore popular, there has been something like an indecent squabble for notoriety. Huxley and Tyndall have long kept to the front, though they are hard pressed by some active young men not troubled with scruples or bashfulness. Yet no one who is acquainted with the real state of learning would class either of these gentlemen as the first of physicists or naturalists. They are admirable expositors of other men's discoveries, skilful experimenters, and apt lecturers. But the real workers, the miners who dig out the raw material, never appear on the surface, and are unknown, even by name, to the rabble of people who every autumn perambulate the kingdom under the belief that, while amusing themselves, they are "advancing science," by making local notorieties out of singularly cheap material.

The "sacred anonymity" of the press is, of course, to half Fleet-street, little better than the *secret de Polichinelle* of the French. The writers on most of the great London newspapers are all well known by name, at least to their rivals; and as it is hard for the most adroit of editors to entirely destroy the distinctive peculiarities of styles, it would be easy to point out the nominal authorship of every "leader" in every journal issued between Blackfriars Bridge and Charing Cross. Naturally, it is neither to the interest of the editor nor his assistants that this authorship should be too evident. He obtains the aid of pens which, were they forced to reveal their identity could not afford to be at his service. A writer, in the strict discharge of his duty, may be compelled to speak severely of a powerful personage, or the article, after it passes out of his hand, may be "strenghthened" in that direction: yet it is no part of his bargain with the newspaper by which he is employed that, in return for so many guineas, he is to make an influential enemy for life. Hence their objection to signed articles, and to appearances in the guise of professed journalists. Mr. George Augustus Sala, is, by general consent, put forward in that capacity; and though possibly the heavy guns of literature may smile at the *doyen* who is chosen as the recipient of a press compliment, he plays his part admirably. Even the editors are unknown, except to a few; while their actual representatives, on whom fall the brunt of the toil, are often strange names outside their office-doors. And perhaps it is best, after all. It does not always do to know the writer whom we admire in print. Mr. Jaggers's clients would have lost respect for Mr. Wemmick had they heard of the Walworth castle, Miss Skiffins, and the aged P.; and it is possible that Mr. Pocket's little book on domestic economy might have enjoyed a smaller circulation had the reader been introduced to Mrs. Pocket and the Hammersmith family circle. The enthusiast who travelled three hundred miles to see the wife of the author of *Douglas* returned a sadder man after Mrs. Douglas inquired anxiously whether he "thocht" the war "wad rise the price o' nitmegs;" and it is certainly as depressing to find the poet of the affections a blear-eyed devil far gone in gin-and-water as to attend a Thrift Congress, where a well-nourished lady in a Valenciennes train discourses of the virtues of lentil soup and cotton dresses. Carlyle, before passing through the Froude alembic, was a philosopher whose teachings carried greater weight than they are ever likely to do again; and it is questionable whether many readers of Mr. Wainwright's florid criticisms were such admirers of his taste after he poisoned his sister-in-law out of horror of her thick ankles. There is, indeed, a great deal to be said for anonymity in literature and art. Who wrote *The Whole Duty of Man* no one is ever likely to find out; while the *Imitatio Christi*, attributed to Thomas A'Kempis, is most probably the work of an entirely different pen. Yet their good advice is not less potent on that account; nor do we enjoy *Goody Two Shoes* with decreased zest, because its authorship is in dispute between Oliver Goldsmith and Mr. Jones, or are inclined to abate our admiration by one jot or tittle for *Peter Wilkins* and his flying wives simply because we are in doubt whether the "R. S." on the title-page stands for the Robert Paltock, and cannot for the world tell who Mr. Paltock was. Yet even were this a drawback, it is improbable that it will often distress us, since great unknowns, like Hablot Browne are always scarce.—*World.*

ETIQUETTE.

IT is an old definition of etiquette, that of Voltaire—"L'etiquette est l'esprit de ceux qui n'en out pas." It has been often quoted, but its precise meaning, nevertheless, is not clear. Perhaps Voltaire knew it not himself, and uttered the words in a sort of divine frenzy, as Socrates said of the poets when he found them unable to explain their own verses. It is, however, plainly derogatory, and its author certainly intended to follow the advice of Marmontel, who bids us make game of the art of etiquette and of the fool who invented it. Many other philosophers besides Marmontel and Voltaire have laughed at etiquette; but a study of its rules in any of our numerous guide-books will fill the reflective mind with admiration, o subtle are they, so copious, so unexpected, and so remarkable.

The rules of conversation for example, might, before such study, ignorantly be supposed the same for ladies and gentlemen. But the etiqutte books carefully divide them, though there are some cases in which they coincide. Both ladies and gentlemen should, we are informed, carefully avoid "crack" words if they wish to excel as "conversationists," and refrain from dropping their h's. It is not for a lady to cry out "My!" or "Oh la!" nor for a gentleman to say "Thingammee" or to quote Greek. It is vulgar for both sexes to ask direct questions, and it is inadmissible to talk of lunch—a person of any pretensions to good breeding would call it luncheon. When a gentleman converses with a lady he should strive to hit the golden mean between "agreeability" and profundity; when a gentleman converses with a lady it is not usual to ask her how much she gave for the brooch. The employment of the word "polite" instead of "civil" is incorrect, but two classical scholars may talk together in Latin if they will. Such are the strange and perplexed laws which regulate civil (not polite) conversation a minor branch of etiquette, which is as extensive as it is intricate. If we may trust the treatises which have been written about it by the officer's widow of the lady or rank, etiquette is the study of a life. Its range is practically unlimited. It extends from cookery to courtship, from mourning to marriage, from a concert to a letter of condolence. There are prescribed rules of behaviour for the boat and the railway carriage, for the ride and the drive, for the luncheon (not lunch) and the country visit, for the picnic, the theatre, and the promenade. The bibliography of the subject would by itself confound the strong, and terrify the stout-hearted. What would poor Jean Jacques have said had he lived in our time, and seen the enormous development of a social science of which he cried in his own day "les formules, les compliments et tout ce qui tient à l'etiquette sont pour moi des choses insupportables!" With how much more reason now might Madame de Maintenon have declared that the hard forms and austere discipline with which etiquette oppresses its victims are crueller than those of the strictest convent. Such an apparent trifle as the mode of entrance into a billiard-room has had a page consecrated to it in the mysteries of etiquette as taught by our modern professors. It is no more given to everybody to enter a billiard-room properly than to approach Corinth. There is a certain art in it, which, we are assured, is worth cultivating. We are to aim at dexterity, and yet shun the semblance of labour. About the ceremony of shaking hands in a billiard-room there seems to be a great diversity of opinion, but the majority of authorities are in favour of it. One writer, looking at it with only lukewarm approval says, "Hand-shaking is not quite obsolete in smoking and billiard-rooms." Then he adds in strange logical sequence, "A familiar nod to a friend, and a more impressive inclination of the head to an acquaintance *is* considered sufficient."

Such matters were much simplified formerly. We are told that on the card of invitation issued to each guest was a clearly written list of the observances required on that particular occasion, a sort of ceremonial law, or code regulating the social behaviour of every person invited. Perhaps the large cards we receive from important officials and display in our card-basket for the admiration of our friends, are but the puny descendants of those ancient documents which, to contain a tithe of the matter of our modern books on etiquette, must have been large indeed. To comprise, for instance, the etiquette of the ball-room, a subject so extensive and important that it has been treated in a book by itself, on the invitation card even of the Lord Mayor, would be, without supernatural assistance, as impossible as to imprison in the small copper vessel the gigantic geni in the Arabian tale, without the dissolution of his body into smoke. However, it seems clear to the etymologists that this card or ticket of invitation was the origin of the word "Etiquette," a word which still retains its patent mark of French extraction in polite, that is civil society, though in the vulgar vernacular its equivalent representative is "That's the ticket," or, that is the correct course of procedure. There are, indeed, some who would connect etiquette with ethics, or with *est hic*—men doubtless who would have endorsed Swift's derivation of "breeches." We may then presume that these old tickets contained only the grand outlines of behaviour on particular occasions. The more subtle delicacies of social conduct were then disregarded or unknown. That to eat peas with your knife, to make a noise on your chair with your fingers, and to wear gloves at dinner, is not in accordance with the habits of the aristocracy, it has been reserved for our latest editions of etiquette to declare. It is these precious books which explain that a tail coat worn with coloured trousers either in town or country is incorrect, and that in fastening letters you should not be too liberal of wafers. At a dinner party they tell us you should retain your knife and fork while your host is helping you to another slice, and it is considered especially elegant to rest them on your bread so as not to soil the cloth. Such conduct shows that delicate consideration for the feelings of your hostess of which no true gentleman is ever devoid. Should you find you have swallowed inadvertently a fly in your sherry, it is better to refrain from any outward manifestation of annoyance, and, if possible, to conceal from others all participation in your discovery. It is such little hints as these which in multiplied diversity bear out the boast of our modern manuals of etiquette of dictating a propriety of demeanour and true gentlemanly conduct in every situation that can present itself in life.—*Globe.*

PARIS FASHIONS.

JULY has only brought us fitful glimpses of what is usually understood by July weather. For one day of splendid unalloyed sunshine we pay dearly in storms, sharp winds that carry pungent atoms to our eyes, and waves of comparative cold that leave a sad residue of bronchitis and neuralgia in their wake. Despair at the improbability of a complete change having taken possession of the Parisian mind, a general determination to act in the teeth of the wind and the temperature has got about. Cotton materials having waited in vain for suitable circumstances have to manage as well as they can without. Zephyr cloth is to be seen doing arduous duty against the chilly elements, and the insufficiency of thin costumes is remedied by the addition of folds of muslin and lace around the throat, with doubtless flannel supplements beneath if indiscreet inquiry be pushed so far. Indeed, many dressmakers provide flannel linings, for silks especialy, as a gentle sort of padding for inconvenient angularities rather than as an additional stratum against a capricious temperature. Certainly, such silks set better when stretched over this softly-yielding foundation—they are less liable to radiate in creases from those seams on which the tension lies. The end kept most in view now is perfection of fit and general proportion, rather than any of the old superlatives of wasplike waist and sloping shoulders. As for the latter they are points that score very little, the fashion of vertically cut armholes and frilled sleeves rendering every woman more or less high-shouldered, even if padding—an extreme measure—be not resorted to. A flannel lining to the upper part of the sleeve cannot be classed under the same head as padding, though in a minor degree it answers the same purpose. Parisian dressmakers have gradually grown into way of providing all the accompaniments at the same time with the gown. No dress is sent home without its attendant ruchings at throat and wrists, its proper amount of *balayeuse* tacked beneath the hem, while the ladder of stiff muslin frills tied into the back breadths, and the eider-down or horse-hair cushion beneath the *pouf*, is as much a part of it as the whalebones and pockets. With all this garnish it may be argued that one material is as good as another, so long as it is opaque. But then the eye has also to be indulged, and it does not do for a toilette to evoke a shiver in the spectator. Therefore, the warm properties of deep shades are used as a counter action, and dark-coloured cottons are preferred to light. There is Toile d'Alsace as supple as silk, and with tones almost equally good, whereas with the sateens the dyers are even more successful, and the most experienced eyes may be deceived at a very short distance. Bright blue is almost the best, without counting navy blue, now much worn in its very darkest shades with white or light blue spots, or spots of many colours, like the brilliant orbs of the Roman candles to be lighted so soon at the people's *fête*. Masculine taste has adopted this same dark navy blue—almost black in its effect, with white spots, for summer shirts of Foulard, ties, Lille thread socks. There are silk or cotton sunshades also, with grotesque handles made of olivewood, or mascottes in wood or bone, reversing the order sometimes, so that the spots are blue on a white ground. Plum colour comes out well in cotton, and—since the East has given up the secret of the Tyrean purple—red also. Greenaway juveniles disport themseives on red and blue backgrounds, whereon are strewn also various Renaissance, Louis XV., Japanese, Indian, and Moorish devices. The surfaces of India muslin and organdi are likewise dyed black or very dark colours, on which the brilliancy of the flowers stands out in bold relief; so that woman may have the pleasure of wearing a seasonable material without looking unseasonable in it. The gauzes and grenadines, too, assume deep tones in preference to light ones. Here is damask gauze in Bleu de France, in reddish-brown called Corinthe, or in golden-brown, termed, somewhat inaptly, "Tabac"—even "bird's-eye" being many shades tamer. The lace that trims these fabrics may be dyed to match, and whole skirts are composed of frillings of brown or blue Spanish blonde, mounted on some secure foundation of the same clour, with a puffed tunic and long pointed bodice of damask gauze. Black lace renders a similar service to muslin with a black ground, and is, moreover, useful for making skirts—in frills—for all kinds of black materials, silken and cotton. Indeed the black lace skirt occupies the position formerly held by the black silk dress—that democratic robe *par excellence* suitable to long and short purses and to manifold circumstances, being, as the occasion warrants, sufficiently elegant as well as sedately unobtrusive. The lace skirt may do still more, and serve as a slip to an additional train of satin for full-dress purposes, bunches of crimson ribbons adding the necessary bit of colour, or roses—crimson or yellow—transforming it still further when necessary.

Fashion, however, has other business on hand than toning down summer materials to the low standard of a damp July. It is very hard at work preparing society for its seaside or travelling experiences, and the preparations this year must include plenty of the useful as well as the ornamental. There must be no lack of natty, tailor-made suits in neutral Cheviots for wearing on dull mornings, during railway journeys and mountain excursions, in blue, dark green, or other cloth, for occasions where some dress is demanded. The neutrals are rendered more attractive by the introduction of some brightly-striped woollen, either for the petticoat or the tunic; the cloth is enriched by braiding where the jacket is short and of the Hungarian cut, and by a *pouf*, linen and lappels of satin, where it is a *redingote*, long almost as the dress itself. Pinkish fawn-coloured cloth is also a favourite for braided hussar jackets, especially when worn with a draped Levantine skirt of this some pleasant hue. The masculine outlines of the bodice do not exclude the more feminine addition of lace, tinted to correspond, or of creamwhite embroidery to the skirt. Cobalt blue is the preferred of all such tints for these military jackets, being of the requisite regimental shade, and both braid and brandebourgs matching exactly. Such also are rendered more or less elegant by the fact of their being worn over silk in lieu of woollen. A kilted skirt and draped tunic of woollen checked in two shades of blue, surmounted by an exquisitely fitting jacket of the lighter shade, however, is a costume that will set off any well-made figure, and do duty for visiting in the country among neighbours, and for all the daylight hours of a seaside or inland watering-place. Equipments for the seaside include an extra number of goods and chattels. It is wonderful the amount of things a Parisian lady will consider necessary to her comfort on the sands of Trouville, or the pebbly beach of Dieppe. A tent is one of the most cumbersome and expensive; a beach umbrella less so, though still somewhat costly, even when of Japanese paper, and, therefore, sufficiently fragile to ill-brook the wind wear-and-tear of a season. Those who possess *chalets* perched somewhere on the dip of a Normandy cliff generally have their own particular bathing cabin, others hiring them for the time of their sojourn; and this place answers the double purpose of a dressing room and a protection against sun and sea breazes. Between bathing hours Mexican hammocks are to be seen swinging therein, and while the light furniture of folding-chairs, tables, and campstools does duty outside, beneath an awning, within may be stowed away such small gear as beach-baskets, beach-shoes, not forgetting all the paraphernalia of fashionable French bathing—the dresses and swimming-belts, the long loose wrapper, the towels embroidered *à la Russe*, the sandals and corset of webbing, the bathing-hat of reeds worked with worsted beneath which the women coil their tresses when the sun shines, and the silken kerchief knotted in Bordelais fashion, which the present generation of *élégantes* prefer to the hideous oilskin cap of old. Many of the prettiest bathing dresses are made of a light blue that promises a fine feast of colour both in salt water and in sunshine; others are in crimson serge embroidered like those of navy blue with white. A broad scarf, wrapped round the waist and knotted at the side looks better than a belt. Wrappers made of Turkish towelling do not dry so easily as woollen, and those in thick white *molleton*, striped with rose pink or blue, are very effective as well as warm and comfortable, colour being also given to the white material by crewels worked in the hood and sleeves, generally in garlands or arabesques, sometimes in the form of grotesque figures, which re-appea

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in merry bands on the hats and baskets, canva and bags. The hat of reeds, albeit as cheap a labour can make it, has not yet fallen into di nor does it seem likely to do so. In worn by persons of all degrees in the cou peasant will ride to the nearest mar with one of these light edifices on the woman who brings the daily loa the open fields wears one, so does the milkman and the gardener, the pedestrian and the artist, and yet Paris milliners use it as the foundation for beautiful bouquets of flowers, and line it with satin and tie it with wide bows of sheeny ribbon, as if it were some rare production of Leghorn or Panama. *La mode* revels in such caprice. It is the same with the soft pent-house of felt, an importation from England, I believe in the first place, worn last year by boating men and artists, and then during the winter by labourers in the streets of the capital and rustics in the country, and now cropping up again in all its most eccentric shades—bright, blue, orange, canary yellow, and scarlet—in the windows of the hatters of renown. In gray and pearl white it is not by any means a bad kind of hat, especially when not beautified with crewels or touched up by an inartistic hand in water-colours, and both Nattis and Van Beers have put it unadorned in to a picture. Essentially a masculine hat, I have, nevertheless, seen it worn by a girl with effect, the felt being rich crimson to match the claret of the cashmere gown. A less eccentric and more feminine head covering is the drawn bonnet of muslin or surah, well trimmed with lace, and with the same material falling over the edge, so as half to conceal the face, and wholly to protect it from freckles and other harm. Some of these bonnets are made in bright scarlet muslin with ribbons and sunshade to match, while the Mother Hubbard clock may be in twill of the same brilliant hue, with a cascade of lace down the front and on the sleeves. The dust-clock, another necessary to the feminine traveller, is trimmed, like everything else. Supposing it to be in maize-coloured Indian silk it may be lined with bronze-brown and edge with rows of brown braid alternately with gold, or in light grey mohair lined with surah shot blue and orange, or green and gold. Long veils have come in again, but they are not worn over the face, only curling round the hat, and pendant a yard or so on one side, so as to be coiled round the throat. These veils are in soft Oriental crape, and they are adapted to all turban shaped hats, including the new felt with its low cylindrical crown, folded in—another masculine fashion adopted by the ladies.—*Telegraph.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

THE capital already subscribed for Mr. A. M. Kavanagh's Irish Land Corporation scheme amounts to 274,000*l.*

IT is reported that Sir Robert Peel has accepted an invitation to become the Conservative candidate for Dumfreishire.

THE *John Bull* is informed that Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will shortly receive a commission in the Norfolk Militia.

A TELEGRAM from New York, July 20, says:—The strike among the freight-handlers is apparently defeated, as the companies are now working well with new hands.

A MEMORIAL from San Fransisco which has been presented to Congress, *apropos* of the events in Egypt and the position of the Suez Canal, urges the necessity of the Panama Canal being under the exclusive control of the United States.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram, dated July 19, states:—A great fire has occurred at Smyrna, whereby 1,400 houses have been destroyed and 6,000 persons rendered homeless. One death is reported. The fire raged for seven hours before it could be got under.

A TELEGRAM from Philadelphia states:—The latest Australian mail, consisting of 257 sacks, despatched from Sydney on June 15, crossed the continent and was put on board the steamer Arizona on Tuesday, a tug being sent down New York Harbour after her. A saving of 42 hours in the delivery in England was thus effected.

MICHAEL DAVITT sailed in the steamer Pennland from New York for Paris *viâ* Antwerp on July 16. He considers the result of his American tour to be satisfactory. He has collected twenty thousand dollars, and believes he has healed the dissensions among his countrymen. After holding a conference with Egan and Mr. Parnell he will go to Ireland, where he anticipates disturbances in the counties recently proclaimed.

THE trial at the Singapore Assizes of Mr. Lewis James Fraser, of the firm of Messrs. Maclaine, Fraser & Co., on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust under the Penal Code, preferred by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was concluded on July 26. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of cheating, but not guilty of criminal breach of trust; and the Court sentenced Mr. Fraser to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ON July 18, before the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, the question of the remuneration of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, from the 19th of March 1880, to the end of the liquidation came up in chambers. A joint minute was produced by the liquidators and a committee of solvent contributories fixing the amount to be paid to the liquidators for this period at £25,000. Their lordship approved of the minute.

THE Eight Hundred of the Birmingham Liberal Association lately discussed a proposal to celebrate Mr. Bright's twenty-five years' political connection with the borough by presenting the right hon. gentleman with his portrait, and erecting his statue in Birmingham. It was determined that Mr. Frank Holl, A.R.A., should be commissioned to paint the portrait, and that a work of art commemorative of Mr. Bright's political association should be executed.

THE *Globe* states that a serious accident occurred to the Brighton coach on July 17 as it was passing Belmouth Station, near Sutton, on the journey from Brighton to London. When the coach reached the point mentioned, the horses shied at a tricycle, and the vehicle was overturned, several of the passangers sustaining serious injuries. One lady passenger had her leg broken, another her thigh bruised and her arm broken, while the coachman, a man named Thorogood, was terribly bruised about the face and body. Other passangers received slight injuries.

AMONG the most recent additions to the Zoological Society's collection of living animals is a young male African elephant, which now occupies the stall in the elephant-house lately vacated by the much-lamented "Jumbo." "Jingo" as he has been named in view of recent events, is at present young in years and small stature, being only 4ft. 2in. in height, and weighing about 700lb. He is, however, without blemish or defeat of any kind, and perfectly tame and gentle. In course of time it is hoped that he may attain the full dimensions of his predecessor. "Jingo" was captured by Arabs in Upper Nubia about 18 months ago, and is believed to be about three or four years of age.

MR. RUSKIN met the Mayor of Sheffield and a number of influential gentlemen connected with the town recently, to discuss the question of enlarging St. George's Museum. This Museum is situated at Walkley, a suburb of the town. Its contents, all of which belong to Mr. Ruskin, are so numerous, and the house is so small, that only a comparatively small portion can be exhibited. It is now proposed to erect a large and suitable building by subscription. If this be done Mr. Ruskin expressed his willingness to put the Museum on a legal basis, so as to insure its permanence to the town, and said he hoped to devote much of his time to making the Museum the most perfect of its kind in the world.

THE City Magistrates of Salisbury swore in on July 18 about forty citizens as special constables to quell the disturbances which had arisen in that city in connection with the processions of the Salvation Army. In a crowded court a number of summonses for assaulting the Army were heard. The Captain of the Army appeared in the box in besmeaned uniform, and described how the members of the procession were pelted with rotten eggs, flour, and yellow ochre. He himself and his wife were grossly assaulted.—Lieut. Colonel Pepper confirmed the evidence of the Captain, who, in cross-examination, said he had been a coachman at Middlesbrough prior to becoming an officer of the Army. The Magistrates sentenced the Defendants to fines varying from 15s. to 2*l.* each, or in default various terms of imprisonment.—The fines were for the most part paid.

L. E. MYERS, the American who last year showed such wonderful form in the half-mile at Stamford Bridge, and in the quarter-mile at Birmingham, has given fresh evidence of his prowess by running 600 yards in the really marvellous time of 1 minute 11 2-5 seconds. The *World* remarks:—This is no fortunate beating of existing records by a doubtful fifth of a second under exceptionally favourable conditions. The previous best known performance at the distance was that of Siah Albison, a professional, whose record was 1 minute 13½ seconds; so we find the American's time to be more than two seconds (a matter of seventeen yards) better than anything that had been done previously. At sprints—distances up to 220 yards—Myers is perhaps no better than half a dozen others; but at anything between three hundred yards and three-quarters of a mile he is phenomenal, and nothing less. His performance at 600 yards can only be bracketed with his 1,000 yards in 2 minutes 13 seconds.

AMONG the very latest additions to the Tussaud collection are portrait-models of poor Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, while the figure of Garibaldi naturally excites considerable attention at the present time. Another specially recently introduced, and interesting more particularly to the ladies, is a splendid series of Court dresses, invented by M. Worth and other Parisian milliners—male and female. The gem of this series is undeniably that one worn by the Princess of Wales, or, rather, by her "counterfeit presentment." It is a delicately arranged combination of the palest blue satin, point lace, and pale China Roses. The Messrs. Tussaud purchased recently, at the Baron Grant sale, the sculptured marble staircase which for a time adorned his ill-starred Kensington mansion, with the view of including it in the grand building they purpose to erect for their collection at the corner of Marylebone Road and Baker Street.

THE overcrowded state of the bar is notorious enough, but if things go on as they are doing the other branch of the legal profession will probably find itself in a still worse condition. The names of successful candidates at the recent examinations of the Law Society fill nearly a column of ordinary type in Saturday's *Times*. All of these young gentlemen intend, it may be presumed, to make their livelihood by the legal misfortunes or embarrassments of their neighbours. One half at least of those who are called to the bar every term may be expected to pass their lives away from legal haunts, and innocent of legal practice. But men do not become solicitors for merely ornamental purposes, and, looking at the long row of names that have been added to the roll of attorneys, one cannot help wondering how all those young mouths are to be fed. The Law Society, we may hope, does its best to keep out the unworthy; but, unfortunately, very little is known about the Law Society or its examinations by the out-siders, whose interests concern so much.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

[redacted] ND CONTINUED PROGRESS

—OF—

RING SPINNING.

1.—RABBETH'S PATENT SPINDLE purchased by us in January 1878.

2.—FIRST American Ring Frame sent to us by the Inventor, Mr. Rabbeth, in January 1878.

3.—FIRST Frame on this principle turned out by us in August 1878.

4.—Howard and Bullough's Patented Improvements dated July 22nd, 1878; July 29th, 1878; May 5th, 1880; May 13th, 1881.

.—Production before extension of works—3,000 spindles per week.

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6.—Total up to date, 907,830.

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Parties desiring to order with us may therefore depend on having their orders executed with the same care as heretofore, and within reasonable time

We shall be glad to give, on application, references to Spinners Spinning successfully counts from 6's to 50's on these spindles.

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APRIL, 1882.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

MAILS.	Dates.	Latest hour of posting at the General Post Office.
		Madras time.
For Europe	Every Tuesday..	4- 0 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ Sunday	2-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	„ Wednesday	3- 0 P.M.
Malabar Coast	„ Thursday ..	1-30 P.M.
China and Australia.	11th and 25th Aug	4- 0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	22nd Aug. & 19th Sept.	4- 0 P.M.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay *via* Aden	15th Aug. & 12th Sept.	4- 0 P.M.
Natal and Cape of Good Hope *via* England	Every Tuesday..	4- 0 P.M.

DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

MAILS.		General Post Office.
		Madras time.
(b) For Bengal, N. W. P., Malwa and Post Towns on the N.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	5-30 p.m. 4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m.
(b) For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	1-50 p.m. 12-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, Cutch, Punjab and places, in the N. W. P. above Agra.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m. 4-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as Broach.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, *i.e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli and Ratnagiri.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	10-30 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other Towns in Southern Maratha Country and for Kanara.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6-45 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous da
(b) For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubbulpore, also for Central Provinces and Berar.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	5- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Uran and Panwel.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day

(b).—Letters and papers, too late for these Mails closing at the General Post Office can be posted at the Bori bunder Railway Station Post Office *without* fee up to 5 Minutes of the departure of Trains.

Direct despatches comprising covers posted overnight for places on the N. E. Line as far as Jubbulpore, and also Central Provinces and Berar, and for Poona and place in S. M. Country and Kanara, are sent to the Bori-bunder and Byculla Railway stations from Branch Post Office to meet the down N. E. and S. E. morning Mail-trains.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.

2156 Sutlej (s), Johnson.

FOR TRIESTE.

1775 Bokhara (s), Weighell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1375 Empire (s), Davies.

FOR MOULMEIN.

780 Peeress, Short.

FOR BUSSORAH.

400 Calder (s), Dyer.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1126 Colaba (s), Henderson.
1309 L. L. Sturges, Linnekin.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

1756 Lucinda (s), Care—No. 15.
2131 Zambesi (s), Moule—No. 17.
2397 Hampshire (s), Janes—No. 23.
2022 Chanda (s)—No. 25.
1937 Kerbela (s), Wilson—No. 26.
2749 Principia (s), Kerrnish—No. 27.
1978 Inchmornish (s), Day—No. 28.
1482 Avoca (s)—No. 29.
968 Cambodia (s), Wildgoose—No. 30.
2743 Darien (s), Inch—No. 31.
1944 Chilka (s), May—(To arrive.)
1984 Culna (s)—(To arrive.)
4065 India (s), Day—(To arrive.)
1666 Maharaja (s), Bullock—(To arrive.)
2861 Sirdhana (s)—(To arrive.)
2674 Wistow Hall (s), Collin.
1450 Mecca (s), Sleeman.

UNFIXED.

SHIP.

1300 Antelope, Peabody.

STEAMERS.

1500 Boskenna Bay (s), Powel.
2022 Deccan (s), Chapman.
1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
1318 Khundalla (s), Smith.
1137 Norfolk (s), Woolston.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Czarewitch (s).
— L. G. May Frere (s).
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Cruceno Aragon (Spanish Man-of-war), Higuci.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1409 Reciprocity, Jones—Liverpool, April 25.
1308 Charles Worsley, Morgans—Liverpool, May 20.
1150 W. G. Russel, Evans—Liverpool, May 23.
865 Rotomahana, Mann—New York, May 24.
1169 Frank Stafford, Smith—New York, May 27.
1219 Fearnought, King—Liverpool, June 3.
1602 Forest King, Holmes—Liverpool, June 9.
2278 Great Victoria, English—Liverpool, June 14.
1492 Monrovia, Moore—Liverpool, June 20.
1428 St. Elmo, Smith—Liverpool, June 20.
1450 Macmilian, Gray—Belfast via Cardiff, July 3.
1435 Sierra Colonna, Wishart—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

— Sarah Hobart, Cooker—Aden, June 15.
757 Queen of the Age Cooper—Galle, August 2.
736 Stanhope, Davies—False Point and Mauritius, loading.
538 Ernestine, Hirist—Melbourne via Newcastle—Loading.
308 Juno, Fredland—Moulmein.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1515 Hutton, Henderson—Tyne—Left Suez Canal July 31.
1349 Clan Alpine, Soutar—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 31.
2014 Ischia, McDonald—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 31.
1515 Kashgar, Murray—Venice—Left Suez Canal July 31.
1917 Bretton Hall, Hodder—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal July 31.
1453 Inchulva, Harding—Hull via Birkenhead—Left Suez Canal August 2.
1720 Gwalior, Adamson—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Aug. 2.
1111 Egbert, Blacklock—Calcutta.

EXPECTED.

1276 Stanmore, Jennings—Cardiff, June 28—Via Malta.
1850 Clan Stuart, Pratt—Liverpool via Glasgow and Cape, July 1.
1055 Knight Templar, Johnson—Tyne, July 1—Via Leghorn.
1912 Kaeros, Simpson—Cardiff, July 6—Put back badly damaged in collision.
1072 Prior, Stephenson—Cardiff, July 10—Via Port Said.
2156 Sutlej, Johnson—Sydney, July 12.
1660 Corinth, White—Cardiff, July 15—Via Malta.
1285 Delhi—Tyne—July 19.
1281 Ixia, Smith—Tyne, July 24.
2252 Rohilla, Barratt—London, July 26.
2271 Mirzapore, Perrins—Sydney, July 26.
1489 Inflexible, Cumming—Sunderland, July 29.
1452 Italia, Allen—Liverpool, July 29.
1142 St. Columba, Dumaresq—Calcutta, August 1.
1500 Clan Maclean, Barham—Liverpool, August 3.
1302 Adirondack, Watson—Liverpool, August 5.
1064 Tuscany, Gough—Liverpool, August 5.
2021 Victoria, Murray—Glasgow.
— Rosehill—Cardiff.
1913 Recta, Rose—Moulmein.
Storra Lee, Clark.
1852 Abissinia, Gar'no—Genoa.
1395 Daphne, Doncich—China.
1528 Olympia, Carter—Glasgow.
1985 Verona, Ashdown—London.
1585 Clan Campbell, Brown—Mauritius via Cape—Sailed from Greenock, July 8.
1485 Cameo, Collins—Cape.
1423 Congo, Williams—Cape.
1814 Orion, Mahorisch—Trieste.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·689
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	77·5
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210
Fall of Rain*	0·10
Total fall during month	1·91
„ „ „ year	56·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 11th.	0·13

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB. ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
4, Old Bond Street, London.

MONEY MARKET.

Aug. 7, 1882.

[illegible] business has continued [illegible] we see no indication [illegible]. Rates have been [illegible] Silver having suffer- [illegible] er no material change [illegible] er, show a fall in some

[illegible] 1-8
[illegible] 1-8 1-32
[illegible] 1-8 5-32
[illegible] 1-8 7-32
[illegible] 1-8 9-32
[illegible] eptance,
[illegible] 1-8 7-16
[illegible] s' sight. 1-8½

[illegible] quiet without any [illegible] are Rs. 103-5, and Four- [illegible] nominal.

[illegible] ERNMENT LOANS.

[illegible] Promissory Notes .. Rs. 100 4 a 100 6
[illegible] of 1870 (1885) .. .. „ 101 8 a
[illegible] of 1878-79 (1888) .. .. „ 107 2 a 107 4
[illegible] of 1879 (1889) New Loan) „ 107 2 a 107 4
[illegible] of 1879 (1889) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

[illegible] MENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

[illegible] Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
[illegible] Indian Railway .. ..
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. .. ..per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
[illegible] Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. ..per £20 „ 230 a

[illegible] ORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

[illegible] Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 8 a

[illegible] LCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884].. .. Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885].. .. „ 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1886].. .. „ 106 6 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887].. .. „ 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890].. .. „ 109 0 a 110 0
4 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892].. .. „ 111 0 a
4 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908].. .. „ 111 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1887] Bengal Mills .. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 a 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Dar. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute.. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 102 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 102 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darjg. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Asan. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. .. 109 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkooree .. .. .. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Rungliee Rungliot Tea .. .. .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea.. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s.	d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	..1 8 9-32 a	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	..1 8 7-32 a	
Do. at 3 months' sight	..1 8 5-32 a	
Do. on demand..	..1 8 1-32 a	
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight	..1 8 7-16 a	
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight	..1 8 7-16 a	
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	.1 8½ a	
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 2nd Aug. 1882—Average rate..	..1 8 a	

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

8th June 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 5 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ..	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		...
Agra Savings' Bank ..	100	6 do.	125 a		...
Allahabad Bank, Ld. ..	100	7½ do.	172 a		...
Alliance Bank of Simla ..	100	4 do.	131 a		...
Bank of Bengal ..	500	5 do.	850 a		X
Bank of Upper India, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	125 a		...
Delhi and London Bank ..	£25	2½ do.	230 a		...
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ..	100	5 do.	120 a	125	...
Mussoorie Bank, Ld. ..	100	4 do.	101 a		...
National Bank of India ..	£12½	2½ do.	96 a		...
Rohilkund Kumaon ..	100	4 do.	107 a	108	...
Simla Bank Corporation ..	500	4 do.	500 a	505	X
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra] ..	100	4 do.	92 a		...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
Agricult. Phosphates ..	85	nil	19 a	20	...
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld. ..	100	nil	49 a	50	...
Bally Paper Mills Co. ..	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		...
Barnagore Jute Factory ..	£10	5 p. ct.	108 a		...
Bengal Coal Co., Ld. ..	1,000	4½ p. ct.	1,600 a		...
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ..	100	5 ad int.	160 a		...
Bengal Mills Co., Ld. ..	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		...
Bengal Silk Co., Ld. ..	100		112 a		...
Bonded Warehouse ..	445	18Rtp.sh.	400 a		...
Bowreah Cotton Mills ..	100	nil	48 a		...
Budge-Budge J. Mills ..	80	11½ p. ct.	128 a		...
Burrakur Coal Co. ..	100	y55 p. ct.	70 a		...
Calcutta Docking Co. ..	700	20R p.sh.	290 a		...
Calcutta Hydraulic ..	100	20 ad int.	131 a		...
Calcutta Tramways Co. ..	£10	y7½ p. ct.	113 a	114	...
Canal Press Co. ..	5,000		6,000 a		...
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ..	100	4½ p. ct.	117 a	118	...
Chitpore Hydraulic Press..	100	16 ad-int.	123 a		...
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co. ..	100	y 7 p. ct.	120 a		...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ..	90	......	par.		...
Dunbar Cotton Mills ..	100	5 p. ct.	75 a		...
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ..	250	12½ p. ct.	200 a		...
Fort Gloster Jute Manf. ..	100	2½ p. ct.	88 a	88	...
Goosery Cotton Mills ..	200	9 p. ct.	200 a		X
Do. (New issue)..	200		240 a		...
Goosery Jute Mills ..	100	12½ p.ct.	160 a		...
Do. (New issue)..	10		15 a prem		...
Gouripore Co., Ld. ..	100	2½ p. ct.	115 a		...
Great Eastern Hotel ..	250	2 p. ct.	172½ a		...
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld. ..	100		par.		...
Howrah Docking Co. ..	500	5½Rtp.sh.	105 a	110	...
Howrah Mills Co., Ld. ..	100	5 p. ct.	125 a	126	...
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ..	1,000	11 p. ct.	1,590 a	1,600	...
Indian P. Cement Co. ..	100	nil	130 a	138	...
Do. (New issue)..	25		15 prem a		...
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ..	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		...
Landing & Shipping Co. ..	100	3 p. ct.	68 a		...
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ..	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		...
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ..	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	X
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	...
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ..	500	y 4 p. ct.	430 a		...
New Beerbhoom Coal ..	100	y 5 p. ct.	91 a		X
Rajmahal Stone Co. ..	100	2 p. ct.	90 a		...
Ramkistopore Press ..	100	10ad-int.	105 a		...
Raneegunge Coal Assn. ..	100	y 5 p. ct.	71 a		X
Riverside Press Co. ..	90	10ad-int.	100 a		...
R. Scott Thomson & Co. ..	500	24ad-int.	265 a		...
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ..	100	4 p. ct.	91 a		...
Strand Bank Press Co. ..	100	9 ad-int.	112 a		...
Tarpore Sugar Works ..	100	..	101 a		...
Titaghur Paper Mills ..	20	..	6 prem.		...
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld. ..	100	..	102 a	103	...
Union Jute Co., Ld. ..	75	10 p. ct.	152 a	153	...
Watson's Patent Press ..	100	10ad-int.	109 a		...

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Yearly.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.		
Adulpore Terai [Darjg]. ..	100	nil	80 a		...
Amicable [Assam] ..	100	nil	80 a		...
Ambuckie ..	100	10 p. ct.	100 a		...
Arcuttipore [Cachar] ..	100	4 p. ct.	101 a		...
Assam Company ..	£20	25 p. ct.	624 a	600	N
Balasun [Darjeeling] ..	100	10 p. ct.	105 a		...
Baree [Kangra] ..	100	nil	90 a		N
Bengal [Cachar] ..	100	4 p. ct.	64 a	65	...
Do. contributory ..	80	4 p. ct.	52 a		...
Bishnauth [Assam] ..	200	nil	262 a		...
Do. contributory ..	100	nil	138 a	139	...
Borelli [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct.	160 a	165	...
Burkholah [Cachar] ..	100	4½ p. ct.	66 a	67	...
Central Cachar ..	200	6 p. ct.	155 a		...
Central Terai [Darjg] ..	100	5 p. ct.	76 a		...
Chandypore [Cachar] ..	500	5 p. ct.	500 a		...
Chenga [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	par.		...
Cherra [Cachar] ..	£10	2 p.ct.	par.		...
Chota Nagpore ..	100	3½ p.ct.	82 a		...
Cinnatolliah ..	100	nil	....		...
Colonial [Assam] ..	100	nil	65 a		...
Coocheela [Cachar] ..	100	nil	72 a		...
Cutleecherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct.	250 a		...
Dedur Kosh [Cachar] ..	100	nil	30 a		...
Dehing [Assam] ..	90	5 p.ct.	68 a	69	...
Dehra Doon ..	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		...
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam] ..	100	5 p.ct.	101 a		...
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ..	£10	10½ p.ct.	136 a		...
Do. do. A ..	£10	8 p.ct.	156 a		...
Do. do. B ..	£10	11 p.ct.	168 a		...
Durrung [Assam] ..	100	8 p.ct.	74 a	75	...
Eastern Cachar ..	100	5½ p. ct.	85 a		...
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	67 a		...
Endogram [Cachar] ..	£10	nil	130 a		...
Gjelle [Darjeeling] ..	100	5 p. ct.	86 a	87	...
Goomtee Tea ..	100	13 p. ct.	130 a		...
Gowhatty [Assam] ..	100	nil	55 a		...
Grob [Assam] ..	500	nil	250 a		N
Holta [Kangra] ..	100	10 p.ct.	100 a	101	...
Hoolmaree [Assam] ..	100	7 p.ct.	110 a	112	..
Hoolungorie [Assam] ..	100	9½ p.ct.	87 a	88	...
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]..	100	12½ p.ct.	par.		...
Hunwal [Assam] ..	£10	10 p. ct.	120 a		...
Indian Terai ..	500	15 p.ct.	590 a	600	...
Jellalpore [Cachar] ..	250	6 p.ct.	235 a		...
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar] ..	100	nil	45 a		...
Jokai [Assam] ..	100	10 p.ct.	111 a	112	...
Kalacherra [Cachar] ..	100	nil	77 a		...
Kangra Valley ..	100	2½ p. ct.	par.		...
Khobong [Assam] A ..	90	....	1 prem. a		...
Do. do. B ..	100	....	par.		...
Kornafuli [Chittg] ..	100	nil	67 a	68	...
Kunchanpore [Cachar] ..	100	nil	41 a	42	...
Kurseong and Darjeeling ..	250	5 p.ct.	156 a		...
Do. contributory ..	200	5 p.ct.	130 a		...
Kuttal [Cachar] ..	5,000	18 p. ct.	11,600 a		...
Lakatoora [Sylhet] ..	100	4 p. ct.	70 a	72	...
Leeish River (W. Dooars) ..	£10	nil	41 prem.		...
Longview [Darjg.] ..	100	10 p. ct.	108 a		...
Loobah ..	100	17½ p.ct.	155 a		...
Lower Assam ..	£7½	nil	40 a	41	...
Luckimpore [Assam] ..	£10	nil	105 a	110	...
Majagram [Cachar] ..	100	nil	81 a	82	N
Mim [Darjeeling] ..	100	nil	85 a	86	...
Muneecherra [Cachar] ..	100	3 p.ct.	55 a		...
Do. contributory ..	90	3 p.ct.	45 a		...
Moran [Assam] ..	80	nil	30 disct.		...
Mothola [Assam] ..	100	nil	80 a		...
Do. contributory ..	90	nil	70 a		...
Monjha [Darj.] ..	100	5 p.ct.	100 a		...
Mun..dedye Assam Tea ..	£10	nil	....		...
Mu[illegible]k (Assam) ..	200	nil	100 a		...
Do. contributory ..	125	nil	50 a		...
New Follodul [Darjg] ..	100	5 p. ct.	100 a		...
New Gola Ghat [Assam] ..	£10		100 a		...
New Mutual [Cachar] ..	30	37 p.ct.	130 a		...
North Western Cachar ..	100	9 p.ct.	100 a		...
[illegible] anpore [Cachar] ..	200	nil	120 a		...
[illegible] [Assam] ..	100	nil	37 a	38	...
[illegible] [Cachar] ..	85	9 p.ct.	78 a	79	...
[illegible] ..	100	10 p. ct.	102 a		...
[illegible] [Sylhet] ..	100	nil	70 a		...
[illegible] [Assam] ..	100	nil	55 a	60	...
[illegible] ..	100	....	102 a	103	...
Do. (New issue) ..	100	....			...
[illegible] ..	100	....	62 a	63	...
[illegible]	100	8 p. ct.	100 a	101	...
[illegible]	100	nil	nominal.		...
[illegible]	100	9 p.ct.	145 a	150	...
[illegible]	56	5 p ct	20 prem.		...
[illegible]	100	10 p.ct.	107 a	108	...
[illegible]	100	11 p.ct.	111 a	112	...
[illegible]	100	9 p.ct.	100 a	101	...
[illegible]	100	10 p.ct.	105 a	107	...
[illegible]	100	nil	75 a		N
[illegible]	100	7 p.ct.	95 a		...
[illegible]	100	13 p.ct.	126 a		...
[illegible]	80	12½ p.ct.	100 a		...
[illegible]	200	12 p.ct.	200 a	210	...
[illegible]	£10	....	40 a		N
[illegible]	100	17½ p.ct.	150 a		...

[illegible] dend on crop of 1881.
[illegible] of 1881.
[illegible] of 1880.
[illegible] W.—Wanted.
[illegible] nd. N.—Nominal,
[illegible] ad-int.

RAI[illegible]LES.

LOCAL T[illegible] BOMBAY, MAHI[illegible]HERI.

FARES FROM COLABA. STATIONS. WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

LOCAL TRAI[illegible] AY, COORLA, BHAND[illegible] ALYAN.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. STATIONS. WEEK DAYS. SUNDAYS.

THE neigh[illegible] Ville, Paris,
was startled [illegible] ent gas ex-
plosion, whi[illegible] loss of life.
The scene of [illegible] ue Francois
Biron. An [illegible] ticed in the
cellars of a r[illegible] ompany was
being commu[illegible] plosion was
heard, and th[illegible] rowd collect-
ed, the firem[illegible] es, and all
seemed abou[illegible] as discover-
ed that flame[illegible] sewers and
that, passing [illegible] reached a
café on the [illegible] The firemen
hurried to th[illegible] hicker, and
a quarter of [illegible] losion took
place, which [illegible] part of the
street, and [illegible] ong the by-
standers. A[illegible] more or less
severely inju[illegible] explosions
occurred, an[illegible] evacuated.
According to [illegible] rsons were
killed. Twe[illegible] carried to
the Hotel Di[illegible] covery.

TEA PLANT.

C.[illegible] TREE & Co.

[illegible] VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb.			From 20 lbs and Upwards.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Orange Pekoe (G[illegible]	2	0	0	1	12	0	In Bulk.
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1	8	0	1	6	0	
Imperial Mixture	1	8	0	1	6	0	
Pekoe Souchong, Extr[illegible]	1	6	0	1	4	0	
Family Mixture	1	0	0	0	14	0	
Congou	0	12	0	0	11	0	

All the foregoing T[illegible] [illegible] opean Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as *Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,* and can specially be recom[illegible] *e from adulteration.* The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the *finest* of Teas, and stands *unriv*[illegible] rity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that *it is not procurable elsewhere,* and [illegible] eriority to all others.

Competition is the [illegible] by no means a security for qualities.

[illegible] TREE & Co.,

[illegible] LBADEVI ROAD.

[illegible] HE WORLD.

[illegible] ALLEN'S

[illegible] RESTORER

[illegible] TION

[illegible] hair to its youthful colour, [illegible] life, strength and growth, [illegible] tchless hair-dressing. Its

[illegible] BLOOM

[illegible] MPLEXION. [illegible] YOUNG.

One trial of it will c[illegible] [illegible] ority over any other liquid or face powder. In a mo[illegible] [illegible], neck, arms and hands, a delicate softness and [illegible] [illegible] rance of the lily and the rose. It removes tan, fr[illegible] [illegible] nd blemishes.

LIQ[illegible] [illegible] ICE.

EX[illegible] ALL.

Unequalled for clea[illegible] [illegible] he Teeth and Gums. It removes tartar, hardens th[illegible] [illegible] rts to the breath, under all circumstances, a delightfu[illegible]

LIFE. [illegible] E HA[illegible]

Fa[illegible] [illegible] er.

NEVER FAILS TO REST[illegible] [illegible] RAL YOUTHF[illegible]

Melrose supplies eve[illegible] [illegible] tiful head [illegible] lovely Crown. Melrose i[illegible] [illegible] hair is fa[illegible] remove dandruff. Sol[illegible] [illegible] Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S [illegible] [illegible] IDAL BOU[illegible] FLORAL BELL LIQUID [illegible] [illegible] RESTORE[illegible]

TREACHER [illegible] [illegible] A, AND P[illegible]

PETE[illegible] [illegible] LER'S COD[illegible] [illegible] R OIL

M. PAUL DU CHAI[illegible] [illegible] *Land of the Midnight Sun,* says:—"My object in comin[illegible] [illegible] M——(Peter Möller) a cele- "brated manufacturer of Cod[illegible] [illegible] and well deserved reputation "in the United States. . [illegible] [illegible] in separating the good livers "from the bad; all were fre[illegible] [illegible] fat and healthy livers were "whitish, while the diseased [illegible] [illegible] red. I was surprised to see "the number of diseased and [illegible] [illegible] st ones would soon be over, "and it happens that the Co[illegible] [illegible] s are in the finest condition. "The men are very particula[illegible] [illegible] After they had been assorted, "they were put into a large[illegible] [illegible] water, and then placed over "an open wire net to let the [illegible] [illegible] xtreme care was taken in all "stages of the preparation of[illegible] [illegible] ss has nothing of the repul- "siveness of the method by [illegible] [illegible] namely, by letting the livers "rot, skimming the oil, and [illegible] [illegible] 130.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMIST[illegible] [illegible] *AND STOREKEEPERS*

THROUGHOUT IN[illegible] [illegible] BOTTLES ONLY.

NU[illegible]

PARTICULAR[illegible]

THE O[illegible]

(which is w[illegible] rain, or mud; NO BRUSHIN[illegible] attached to the cork; nee[illegible] soils the clothing; invaluab[illegible] [illegible] t affected by the weather; preserves the leather; cl[illegible] [illegible] of boots, shoes, harness, bags, and purses. NUBIAN [illegible] [illegible] leather, wood or metal.

Nubian Oil Paste B[illegible] [illegible] **n Blacking, in jars.**
Superior t[illegible] [illegible] out India.

ANDRE'S NEW [illegible] TERAI" HAT,

B[illegible]

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FO[illegible] [illegible] RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY [illegible] [illegible] NG AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., [illegible] **Street, London.**

The "TERAI" HAT consists of [illegible] [illegible] between the crowns and broad brims [illegible] e.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE [illegible] [illegible] or-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE [illegible] [illegible] of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. [illegible] [illegible] of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, the late [illegible]
HIS EXCELLENCY THE [illegible] [illegible] lon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, [illegible] [illegible] West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH [illegible]
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HO[illegible] [illegible] Jennison.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN [illegible]

CAUTION.—Purchasers mu[illegible] [illegible] & Co. 127, New Bond Street, London.

SOLD by [illegible] [illegible] dia, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH [illegible] [illegible] **MBER HELMETS, &C.**

BASS [illegible] [illegible] LE ALE

(BE[illegible] [illegible] CLIMATE.)

MESS[illegible] [illegible] LONDON,

[illegible] ealers in

CALCUTTA [illegible] BENARES
BOMBAY [illegible] LAHORE
MADRAS [illegible] DARJEELING

And o[illegible] [illegible] supplies—
MA[illegible]
G. F[illegible] [illegible] d Branches.
GRE[illegible]
TRE[illegible] [illegible] Poonah.
E. O[illegible]
MU[illegible] [illegible] Meerut.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalie, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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ENTERICON

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics Antacids and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—Nervous Debility.—Of all the disorders which affect the human frame, none exert so extensive an influence as the whole class of nervous diseases. They are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself; Nervous irritability, irregular sensations, uncontrolled impressions, unfounded uneasiness and restlessness, especially lowness of spirits, and sometimes even suicidal thoughts, are often accessory to bodily infirmities.

ENTERICON.—Business men from their sedentary habits and overactive mind get out of sorts, the circulation is too sluggish, and the blood becomes impure. All uncomfortable feelings will disappear by the occasional use of Raynham's Entericon, which increases the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

Sold Wholesale in India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Gillon & Co., Lahore; E. Plomer & Co., Simla.

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HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
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Is now ready, and is divided into the following Sections:—

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THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalising [illegible] Beverage, that gives instant relief in [illegible] BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, [illegible] BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT [illegible] BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific in my experience and family, in the worst forms of [illegible] Fever, no other medicines being required."

DR. S. GIBBON (formerly Physician to the London Hospital)—"I have been in the habit of [illegible] private practice for many years. In hot [illegible] of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,

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NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."

SMELLS VANISH,
CURES ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
Skin Disease in Man and Animals,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

NO HOUSE OR STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

Wholesale Agents in India,
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CAN BE HAD OF—
TREACHER & Co., LD.
KEMP & Co., LD.
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MADRAS:— NORTON & Co.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

[illegible] LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

[illegible]

[illegible] LOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

[illegible]

BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 42, [illegible]

[illegible] PROPRIETOR AND [illegible]

APPOINTED AG[illegible]

Treacher & Co., Bombay, [illegible] R. Scott, [illegible] & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. [illegible]

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1882.

IN our exchange market to-day business has continued in a state of perfect stagnation, and we see no indication as yet of any future improvement. Rates have been generally weaker owing, no doubt, to Silver having suffered a decline of 1-16. In Private Paper no material change has taken place; Bank Bills, however, show a fall in some instances of 1-32d.

We close as follows—

Bank Wire... 1-8
Bank Bills on demand... ... ... 1-8 1-32
Do. 3 months' sight 1-8 5-32
Do. 4 months' sight 1-8 7-32
Do. 6 months' sight 1-8 9-32
Credits and Document Bills for acceptance,
6 months' sight. 1-8 7-16
Document Bills for payment, 6 months' sight. 1-8½

Government Paper remains very quiet without any change in value. Four per cents are Rs. 103-5, and Four-and-a half per cents. continue nominal.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Prommissory Notes .. Rs. 100 4 a 100 6
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. „ 101 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. .. „ 107 2 a 107 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) „ 107 2 a 107 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway .. ..
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway.. .. ..per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. ..per £20 „ 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

4 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 8 a

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884].. .. Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885].. .. „ 104 12 a
6 Per Cent. of 1866 [1888].. .. „ 106 6 a
6 Per Cent. of 1867 [1887].. .. „ 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890].. .. „ 109 0 a 110 0
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892].. .. „ 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908].. .. „ 111 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1887] Bengal Mills .. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 a 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute.. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 102 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 102 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] Kurseong Darjg. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 — Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. .. 109 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea .. .. .. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. .. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1881] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea.. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON. s. d.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight ..1 8 9-32 a
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..1 8 7-32 a
Do. at 3 months' sight ..1 8 5-32 a
Do. on demand.. ..1 8 1-32 a
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight. 1 8 7-16 a
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance,
6 months' sight .. .. ..1 8 7-16 a
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight. 1 8½ a
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 2nd Aug. 1882—Average rate.. ..1 8 a

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
8th June 1882.
Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 5 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		..
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a		..
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a		..
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	134 a		..
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.	850 a		X
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.	125 a		..
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.	230 a		..
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	..
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	104 a		..
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	96 a		..
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	107 a	108	..
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.	500 a	505	X
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	92 a		..

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Stocks.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
Agricult. Phosphates	85	nil	19 a	20	..
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	49 a	50	..
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		..
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	5 p. ct.	108 a		..
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1,000	4½ p. ct.	1,600 a		..
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	5 ad int.	160 a		..
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		..
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100	..	112 a		..
Bonded Warehouse	445	18Rp.sh.	400 a		..
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil	48 a		..
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	11½ p. ct.	128 a		..
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	y55 p.ct.	70 a		..
Calcutta Docking Co.	700	20R p.sh.	290 a		..
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	20 ad int.	131 a		..
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	y7½ p. ct.	143 a	144	..
Canal Press Co.	5,000	..	6,000 a		..
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	4½ p. ct.	117 a	118	..
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	16 ad-int.	123 a		..
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	y 7 p. ct.	120 a		..
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	90	..	par.		..
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	75 a		..
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	2½ p. ct.	200 a		..
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.	100	2½ p. ct.	88 a	88	..
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	9 p. ct.	260 a		X
Do. (New issue)	100		240 a		..
Goosery Jute Mills.	100	12½ p.ct.	160 a		..
Do. (New issue)	10	..	15 a	prem	..
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	115 a		..
Great Eastern Hotel	250	2 p. ct.	172½ a		..
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.	100		par.		..
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5½Rp.sh.	105 a	110	..
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	125 a	126	..
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	1,000	£11 p. ct.	1,590 a	1,600	..
Indian P. Cement Co.	100	nil	136 a	138	..
Do. (New issue)	25		15 prem a		..
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		..
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	3 p.ct.	68 a		..
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		..
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	X
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	..
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	500	y 4 p. ct.	430 a		..
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	y 5 p. ct.	91 a		X
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	2 p. ct.	90 a		..
Ramkistopore Press	100	10ad-int.	105 a		..
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	71 a		X
Riverside Press Co.	90	10ad-int.	100 a		..
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ad-int.	265 a		..
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	91 a		..
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	9 ad-int.	112 a		..
Tarpore Sugar Works	100	..	101 a		..
Titaghur Paper Mills	20	..	6 prem.		..
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld.	100	..	102 a	103	..
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	152 a	153	..
Watson's Patent Press	100	10ad-int.	109 a		..

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Yearly.

Stocks.	Paid	Divnd.	Quotations.		
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Amicable [Assam]	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		..
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	101 a		..
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct. ‡	624 a	600	N
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105 a		..
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	90 a		N
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	64 a	65	..
Do. contributory	80	4 p. ct. ‡	52 a		..
Bishnauth [Assam]	200	nil ‡	262 a		..
Do. contributory	100	nil ‡	138 a	139	..
Borelli [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct.	160 a	165	..
Burkholah [Cachar]	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	66 a	67	..
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct. ‡	155 a		..
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	76 a		..
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct. ‡	500 a		..
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		..
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p.ct. ‡	par.		..
Chota Nagpore	100	3½ p.ct. ‡	82 a		..
Cinnatolliah	100	nil	....		..
Colonial [Assam]	100	nil ‡	65 a		..
Coocheela [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	72 a		..
Cutlecherra [Cachar]	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct. ‡	250 a		..
Dedur Kosh [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	30 a		..
Dehing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct. ‡	68 a	69	..
Dehra Doon	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		..
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	104 a		..
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	10½ p.ct. ‡	136 a		..
Do. do. A	£10	8 p.ct. ‡	156 a		..
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct. ‡	168 a		..
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.ct. ‡	74 a	75	..
Eastern Cachar	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	85 a		..
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil ‡	67 a		..
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil ‡	130 a		..
Gjelle [Darjeeling]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	86 a	87	..
Goolutee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	130 a		..
Gowhatty [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a		..
Grob [Assam]	500	nil ‡	250 a		N
Holta [Kangra]	100	10 p.ct.	100 a	101	..
Hoolmaree [Assam]	100	7 p.ct.	110 a	112	..
Hoolungorie [Assam]	100	9½ p.ct.	87 a	88	..
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]	100	12½ p.ct	par.		..
Hunwal [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	120 a		..
Indian Terai	500	15 p.ct.	590 a	600	..
Jellalpore [Cachar]	250	6 p.ct.	235 a		..
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar]	100	nil	45 a		..
Jokai [Assam]	100	10 p.ct.	111 a	112	..
Kalacherra [Cachar]	100	nil	77 a		..
Kangra Valley	100	2½ p. ct	par.		..
Khobong [Assam] A	90	....	1 prem. a		..
Do. do. B	100	....	par.		..
Kornafuli [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	67 a	68	..
Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	41 a	42	..
Kurseong and Darjeeling	250	5 p.ct. ‡	156 a		..
Do. contributory	200	5 p.ct. ‡	130 a		..
Kuttal [Cachar]	5,000	16 p. ct. ‡	11,600 a		..
Lakatoora [Sylhet]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70 a	72	..
Leeish River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil	£1 prem.		..
Longview [Darjg.]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	108 a		..
Loobah	100	17½ p.ct. ‡	155 a		..
Lower Assam	£7½	nil	40 a	41	..
Luckimpore [Assam]	£10	nil	105 a	110	..
Majagram [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	81 a	82	N
Mim [Darjeeling]	100	nil ‡	85 a	86	..
Monacherra [Cachar]	100	3 p.ct. ‡	55 a		..
Do. contributory	90	3 p.ct. ‡	45 a		..
Moran (Assam)	80	nil ‡	30 disct.		..
Mothola [Assam]	100	nil ‡	80 a		..
Do. contributory	90	nil ‡	70 a		..
Munjha [Darj.]	100	6 p.ct.	100 a		..
Mungledye Assam Tea	£10	nil	....		..
Muttuck (Assam)	200	nil ‡	100 a		..
Do. contributory	125	nil ‡	50 a		..
New Falladal [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100 a		..
New Gola Ghat [Assam]	£10	....	100 a		..
New Mutual [Cachar]	30	37 p.ct. ‡	130 a		..
North Western Cachar	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Nutwanpore [Cachar]	200	nil	120 a		..
Panbaree [Assam]	100	nil	37 a	38	..
Phœnix [of Cachar]	85	9 p.ct. ‡	78 a	79	..
Punkabaree [Darjg]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	102 a		..
Puttarea [Sylhet]	100	nil ‡	70 a		..
Rajabaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a	60	..
Ring Tong [Darjg.]	100	....	102 a	103	..
Do. [2nd issue]	100	....			..
Rangamattee [Chittg.]	100	....	62 a	63	..
Rungiee Rungliot	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100 a	101	..
Sagmootia [Assam.]	100	nil	nominal.		..
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	9 p.ct. ‡	145 a	150	..
Second Mutual Cachar	56	5 p ct ‡	20 prem.		..
Singbulli & Murmah	100	10 p.ct. ‡	107 a	103	..
Singell [Darjeeling]	100	11 p.ct. ‡	111 a	112	..
Soom [Darjeeling]	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a	101	..
Springside [Darjg]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	105 a	107	..
Sungoo River [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	75 a		N
Teendarrea [Darjg]	100	7 p.ct. ‡	95 a		..
Teesta Valley [Darjg]	100	13 p.ct. ‡	126 a		..
Ting Ling [Darjeeling]	80	12½ p.ct. ‡	100 a		..
Tukvar [Darjeeling]	200	12 p.ct. ‡	209 a	210	..
Upper Assam	£10	....	40 a		N
Washabaric (W. Doars)	100	17½p.ct. ‡	150 a		..

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
§—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal,
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
—*Englishman.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

[illegible]

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA, BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

[illegible]

THE neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, was startled on July 12 by a violent gas explosion, which unhappily resulted in loss of life. The scene of the accident was the Rue Francois Biron, An escape of gas was first noticed in the cellars of a restaurant. While the gas company was being communicated with a slight explosion was heard, and the premises took fire. A crowd collected, the firemen extinguished the flames, and all seemed about to be set right, when it was discovered that flames were issuing from the sewers and that, passing along the tubes, they had reached a café on the opposite side of the street. The firemen hurried to the spot, the crowd became thicker, and a quarter of an hour later a violent explosion took place, which wrecked the café, tore up a part of the street, and made severe havoc among the bystanders. About forty persons were more or less severely injured. Later on two further explosions occurred, and the adjoining houses were evacuated. According to the latest news, five persons were killed. Twelve of the victims who were carried to the Hotel Dieu were said to be beyond recovery.

C. DeVITREE & Co.

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	Per lb.	From 20 lbs and Upwards.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0	In Bulk.
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0	
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0	
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0	

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THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIG[illegible]

APPOINTED AGEN[illegible]
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C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ENGLISH EIGHT DAY CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES.

In submitting a list of the cheaper classes of Clocks, desire to intimate that all are made specially to suit the Indian climate, and, where the cases are of wood, they are fastened by screws, so as not to be affected by either heat or humidity.

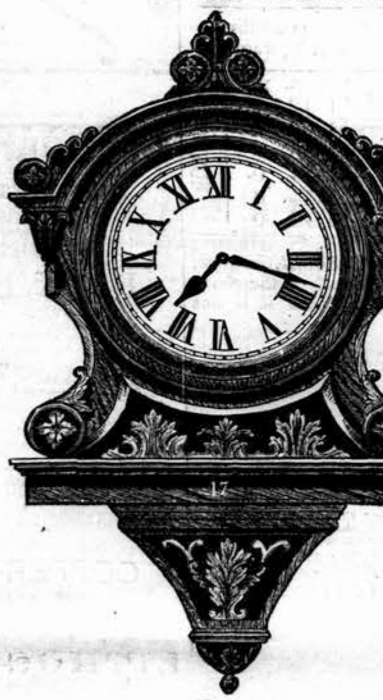
All require to be wound weekly except where specially mentioned otherwise.

	Rs.	a.	p.
French Drawing room Clocks, of various designs, bronze gilt, glass shade, striking on bell, as illustration No. 23 ... ...Rs. 70, 80, 90, and	100	0	0
French Marble Clocks, plain black, or with gilt ornamentation, striking hours and half hours, going fourteen days, as illustration No. 20	60	0	0
The same, more ornamental.... ... ... Rs. 70, 80, 90 to	110	0	0
The same, striking quarters on two bells	135	0	0
The same, in wooden case, imitation marble, striking on gong, American movements, going eight days	30	0	0
German Regulator Clocks, 3 feet long, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustrations Nos. 21 and 26 ... ...Rs. 56, 60 and	70	0	0

Note.—When properly fixed in place, these are the best time-keepers, but are not recommended for the Mofussil, unless a competent person is available to fix them.

The same, not striking ... ...Rs. 40, 50 and	60	0	0
The same, 18 inches long, striking ... ...Rs. 55 and	65	0	0
Circular Wall Clocks, 12 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustration No. 15	65	0	0
The same, 9 inch dial	50	0	0
American Octagonal Clocks, 10 inch dial, lever escapement, striking, as illustration No. 16	30	0	0
The same, with pendulum	25	0	0
German Circular Nickel Clocks, 10 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong	26	0	0
The same, 11 inch dial	30	0	0
Drum Timepieces, not striking, 3½ inch dial, cylinder escapement, winding weekly, well finished as illustration No. 11	20	0	0
The same, with alarum	25	0	0
The same, do. 5 inch dial	30	0	0
The same, without alarum do.	25	0	0
The Baby Timepiece, Nickel plated, 3 inch dial, winding daily, goes in any position ; tested	6	0	0
The same, 5 inch dial...	9	0	0
The same, with alarum bell on top	11	0	0

Every clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.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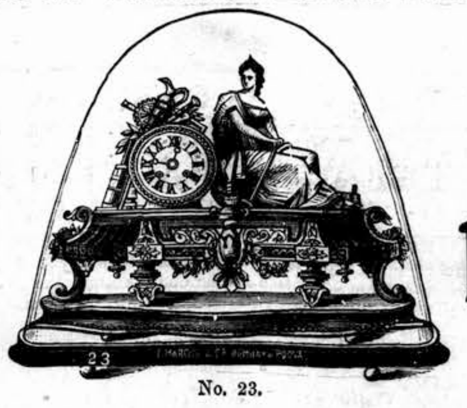
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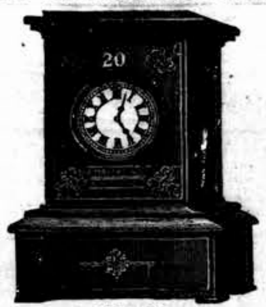
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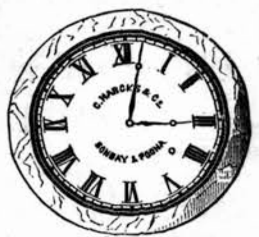
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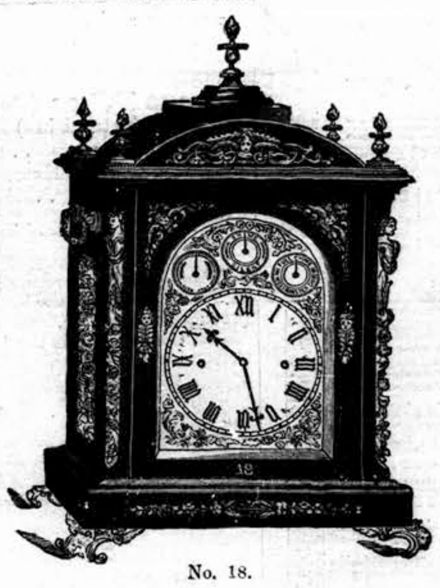
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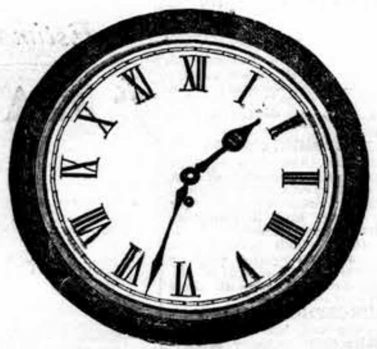
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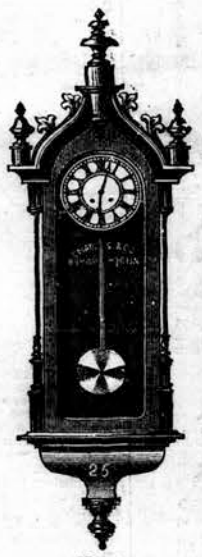
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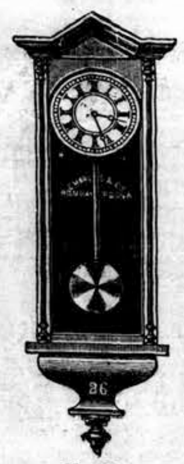
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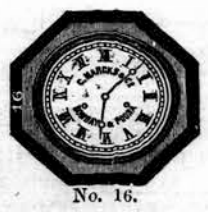
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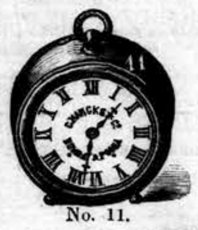
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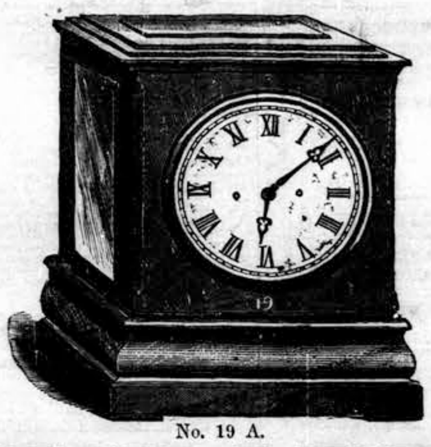
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C. MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
ENGLISH CLOCKS AND DIALS.

C. MARCKS & Co. invite special attention to the undermentioned Clocks that are of the most durable make and best finish. The cases are either of solid oak or solid mahogany.

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY CIRCULAR WALL CLOCK WITH PENDULUM.

Illustration No. 14.	12 inch dial, plate glass front, bold figures, not striking	70	0	0
	The same, striking hours on bell	135	0	0
	As above, with finest London made lever escapement, not striking	130	0	0
	The same going in any position, but striking loud on bell	240	0	0
	14 inch dial, plate glass front and very bold figures, not striking	80	0	0
	24 inch dial, plate glass front, not striking ...	220	0	0
	Do. ditto winding at the back ditto ...	240	0	0
	As foregoing, striking	340	0	0

ENGLISH MAHOGANY EIGHT-DAY BRACKET CLOCK.

Illustration No. 19A	Plate glass top and sides, striking hours on bell, Rs. 140 and	165	0	0
	Same as foregoing, striking quarters on 2 bells and hours on a deep-toned gong, Rs. 330 and ...	375	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY HALL CLOCK.

Illustration No. 18.	A highly finished and complete piece of mechanism chiming quarters on an octave of well-toned bells, and hours on Cathedral gong 10 inch silvered dial with black numerals in polished Oak case	450	0	0
	Same as foregoing, one quarter size larger, Rs. 550 and	600	0	0

ENGLISH EIGHT-DAY WALL OR BRACKET PENDULUM CLOCK.

Illustration No. 17.	In either Oak or Mahogany, respectively, silent. ... ... Rs. 60, 75, 80, 85,		0	0
	As foregoing, striking hours only on bell Rs. 139 and 225.			

We guarantee the quality of these Clocks to be unquestionably the best, and any clock not approved of may be exchanged.

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YEARS OLD

being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, general character, without the higher and delicate aroma of the Highland.

Patent Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled ~~from almost~~ any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated charactristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distilla-

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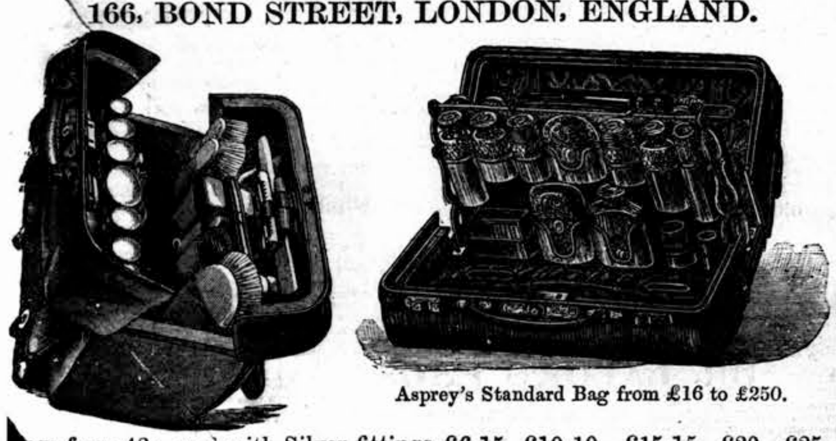
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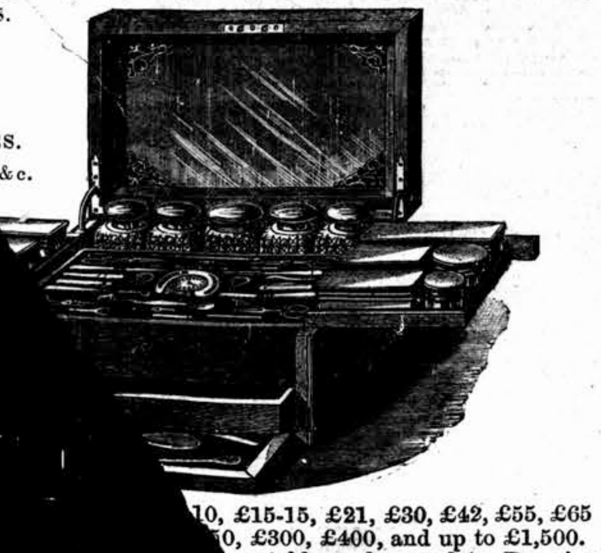

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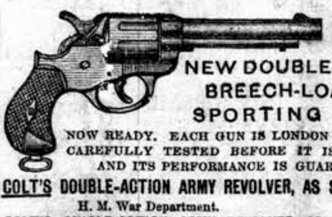

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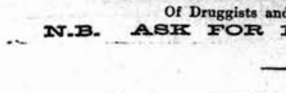

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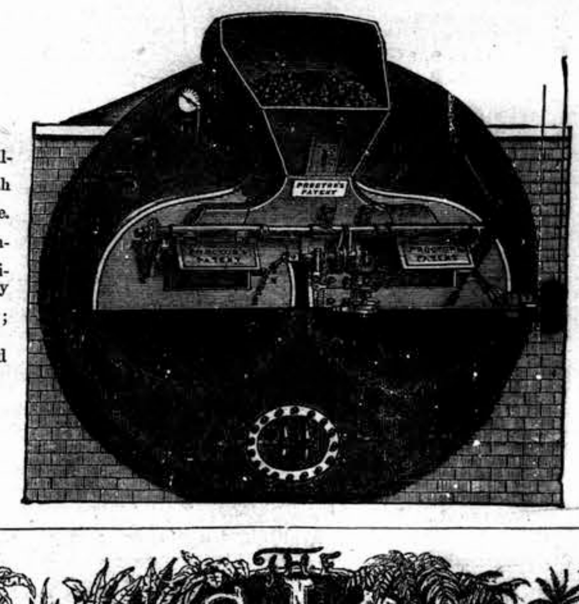

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